MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

Farm Work for July.

We have now entered on our most important month. The great harvest of New England is the hay harvest, and July is the month principally relied on to secure a competent supply of food for that large class of farm animals that are fed principally on hay.

The short red clover that comes out with a full head here by the middle of June, will require to be secured first of any. Sorrel that grows with it, is eaten quite greedily by cattle in case it is cut early, and has a fair sun for two days. Whether sorrel has much nutriment in it, and whether cattle reach for it to nourish, or only as a relisher, like a pickle, or mustard, or tomato, we shall not decide. (Why dont some of our chemists tell us precisely how much beef, and how much milk are made from a pound of well cured sorrel?) We have no doubt they would come quite as near the mark in this as they have in their estimate of turnips, potatoes, and cabbage.

Clovers of all kinds should be cut early. There is a great difference in the weight of clover cut at different times. Late cut clover will always be light, and generally worthless. The large northern red clover should be cut before the heads are all full. When it is rank we prefer to cut it as soon as one half the heads are filled.

Herdsgrass and red top differ much from clover. They may be cut during almost any part of the month in case the land is good so as to produce a good burthen. Some contend that the herdsgrass ought to stand late and form seeds before it is cut. But as this is not very philosophical the public will require much evidence to substantiate such a doctrine. Oat straw, rye straw, barley straw, and wheat straw, all make better fodder before the grain is full than afterwards.

Winter wheat and winter rye will turn yellow by the fifteenth of July, though this season has been late. On new and burnt grounds it will be still more forward. This season crops are generally backward; but July brings all up square, and we never see much variation in the ripening of grain.

So haying must be commenced in earnest in the first days of July, in case the weather is fair, whether the spring was an early or late one.

In the dull days of July the corn and the late potatoes should be hoed for the third time. Early potatoes should not be earthed, or hilled up, after the tops have grown large, because the tendency is to multiply small patatoes at the expense of good sized ones. It is more injurious to potatoes than to corn to hoe after the blades are large.

At the third stirring of the ground the cultivator may be used to advantage as it does not go deep and only stirs the surface to kill small weeds, or to prevent their starting. Among corn we never fear injuring the roots though we use a plough as late as the middle of July. When we can pass along between the rows without breaking the stalks we risk the roots.

ROUND ENGLISH TURNIPS.

These may be sown among corn at the last hoeing: they sometimes yield well when sown as late as the 20th. We often get a good supply of these without much labor as they need no weeding where the ground has been tilled.

SALT FOR HAY.

Provide salt and have it ready to throw on the mow at the time of unloading the hay. One peck to a ton will be acceptable to stock in case they are kept at a distance from salt water, or marshes. The salt that cattle require during the winter season should all be spread on the hay mows because the cattle will relish the hay better, and because the hay may be made with less exposure to the sun, and consequently at less risk of weather.

Take care and not spend many hours in mowing, the first day. It is now a new business that calls into action a new set of nerves. If you require too much of them at first they will soon let you know they have not been well used.

The hay harvest will be abundant and the laborers should not be few. Let them have their food in due season; and drinks that will give them strength rather than excessive animation. Much may be accomplished in one of these long days if labor is rightly directed. Take no unnecessary steps and every movement will carry you onward.

BEST TIME TO CUT GRAIN. There is a time for all things, and it is quite important to farmers to be aware of the right time of performance. Ditching in wet grounds is not easily done in the spring—nor is tilling easily practised after the grass and weeds have grown high and strong.

The grain harvest will soon engage the attention of the farmers of New England—and the right time for cutting ought to be known. It is believed by our most observing farmers that we usually suffer our grain to stand too long before cutting. Wheat cut in good season, makes better flour than wheat cut late. And oats are better when they are cut early. Oats are quite liable to be struck with rust, and early cutting often saves them, and the straw too, for fodder.

One fact ought to be impressed on the mind of every farmer in relation to the filling out of grain of all kinds. That is, the heads draw nourishment from the stalk after it is cut and shocked up. If farmers were generally aware of this fact they would cut their grain rather earlier than they have been in the practice of doing. Grain may be cut too early, but it more often suffers by standing too late. The loss by shelling out during the operation of harvesting should always be considered. Grains left in the straw turn to more account among stock, than grains lost off in the field.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS.

MR. EDITOR,—Much, lately has been said in various quarters, in respect to the profits of farming. Some have attempted to establish the idea, that farming is as profitable, or even more so than other occupations. Now, as a farmer, and from actual observation and experience, I must repudiate the idea, and I think that my fellow farmers, in general, will do the same. Farming, as it is now conducted through the State, is not profitable as other occupations. Who are more economical and industrious as a class than farmers? Yet what class of men lay up less money than those who depend wholly upon farming, for support? Not that this is necessarily the case; indeed, a glance at certain farms and farmers, proves that Agriculture, as a pursuit, if certain obstacles were removed, which can and must be, would be attended by respectable profits.

It is an evil almost *universal*, that farmers have *too much land*. True, the evil is not as great as in some parts of our country. But it does exist *here*. And, while farmers have little capital for carrying on their operations and, while the poverty of our soil is proverbial, this state of things is attended with peculiar detriment. In proportion as men have become instructed by the light of experience and of science they have learned the advantage of a division of *labors*, which has been one cause of the rapid advance of modern society. Who will pretend that farming is an exception to all this? And yet, when the comparative poverty of our soil renders the need of skill and concentrated effort the greater, many farmers possessing land enough, well managed to confer independence, eagerly adding field to field, and acre to acre until they have no capital for making improvements, neither can they do so on account of the extent of their operation. Having no time for making improvements, and they give this as a reason, they go on as their fathers did, rising early, sitting up late, to obtain merely a living by raising a few of the necessaries of life. Others with more skill, less labor, and less land, obtain a better living and more independent.

Take the single crop of corn for instance. How many farmers there are who are content with raising thirty or even no more than twenty bushels per acre; yet, if those same persons would confine their operations to one fourth or one half their usual field, with the same manuring and for less labor, in a short time, their crops would be doubled. The crop of grass—if many of our large farmers would curtail their labors *here*, instead of raising only a ton or an acre they might raise three—this is not mere fancy; who has not *seen* it. It is evident here is the grand difficulty; it should be talked of and held up to view by our writers and journals, until there is a reform effected. Except it be done our resources will not be developed, neither will improvements to the farthest extent be availed of. It was the remark of Washington that a man with seven acres of land could make himself independent. We all know the story of the Frenchman who having given away half his farm and again relinquished half his remaining land found each time his income increasing. And it seems to me that only by such a division and subdivision of farms can our sandy plains and gravelly hills be made fruitful fields and our bogs reclaimed.

Boxford, June, 1847.

☞ People who have not capital enough to render a large farm profitable should not keep large farms. The acres are all taxed, and the interest on the money that the uncultivated lands would bring is lost to the possessor of acres that yield no income.

We should be pleased to see more small farms. None but the actual cultivator can obtain so much as six per cent. on his farming capital. We rejoice that it is so, as otherwise our monied men would soon own all the lands in the Commonwealth. But they well know they stand no chance when they buy farms and let them out to husbandmen of competing with the actual occupant.

For grazing a dairy farmer must have an extensive tract in order to make his business profitable. And any man may be the owner of woodlots that need but little attention. But we plant and till too many acres for the labor that we bestow on them. We cannot well afford to raise corn unless we obtain fifty bushels per acre. All the ears must be handled, each in turn, and it requires more time to husk a small ear than a large one—to husk out half a pint than to husk out a pint.

So in the case of potatoes and the root crops generally. When ten hills will fill a bushel a man will harvest twice as many per day as when he digs thirty hills for a bushel.

So in all the operations on a farm. Two hundred acres cannot be made to lie so close to the barns and house as fifty acres may; and the travel out, with manures, as well as the travel home, with the harvests must all be taken into consideration. Then there is the travel of your men and boys, out and home. They are not so readily overseen on a large farm as on a small one. It requires too much time to come and go for meals, for tools, &c. In all these respects the small farm has the advantage. A farm of fifty acres of cleared land is large enough to engage all the attention of one overseer or owner.

[Editor.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE OX YOKE.

MR. EDITOR,—In comparing the agricultural implements now in use of the most improved kinds, with those of olden times, a great improvement is very apparent. But the Ox Yoke is the same as it was a hundred years ago. I have for a long time wished to see an improvement made in that very important implement, feeling confident that it was far from having arrived to a state of perfection. Happening recently in the town of Seabrook I was highly gratified in viewing one got up by an acquaintance, which will remedy every difficulty and inconvenience in the one now in use. The bows go through a slide which is fitted to a mortice in the Yoke which is made 3 or 4 inches longer than the slide, which will make it changeable 6 or 8 inches, which makes the difference between a long and a short Yoke. The mortice is made an inch wider at the bottom than the top, with a groove in the centre half an inch each side for the slide to rest upon, an iron bolt at each end of the mortice and one in the centre, which goes through a mortice in the slide and preserves the requisite strength. The slide is regulated by an iron hasp attached to it and enters holes in the Yoke half an inch apart, which makes it easily fitted to any yoke of cattle from a long to a short, and to give the advantage to either ox from half an inch to 6 or 8. He says he has fully tested it by using it two years, and that the price of a good Yoke of Oxen would not tempt him to relinquish the right of using one. It frequently happens in the country that farmers are under the necessity of teaming over grounds a part of which are deeply rutted, and if you fit your team with Yokes short enough for the ruts, they will haul apart on the smooth part; but with Yokes of this description the difficulty is wholly obviated, for on coming to the ruts, you have only to raise the hasps with your goad stick and your team are at once in short Yokes, and on again coming on smooth ground, they slide back and you have only to replace the hasps, and all without stopping your team. Where will you find the observing teamster who has not frequently seen one ox wearing upon his mate, which he first discovers by the dulness of his eye, and well knows he ought to have some advantage, but the Yoke cannot be altered and he has none to fit them and so they must work, and at the end of the year one is in good case and the other thin. If one ox in a team should appear weak and unwell, it would seem cruel to oblige him to do his equal share of the work, remove the slide, give him 6 inches advantage, and your team need not lie by on that account.

A SUBSCRIBER.

TWINE AND POLES FOR SCARE-CROWS.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: I read in your last number an article from "Proper Resentment" telling his troubles with crows. Now he need not have any trouble with them if he will procure a small twine strong enough to stand the wind without breaking, and then set out sticks about the size of bean-poles, about four rods apart, all round his field, and put the twine around them. We have used the same for the last twenty years and have never known it fail. It is a sure "scare" and will not cost more at the most than his two hundred hills of corn would have produced.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. A. PUTNAM.

Rutland, June 21st, 1847.

☞ The cost of poles and twine, and setting and tying, is not great. Yet it will exceed the cost of half a bushel of corn to be sown on the surface as soon as the corn comes up, for the crows to eat. But if any one dislikes to see these cunning black pigeons eat any corn with the worms that they gather, make a scarecrow out of an old pair of pants, and an old hat. An old gun, such as Mexican soldiers try to fire, will answer just as well as any when you don't intend to kill.

The gun may be exposed so as to be critically examined by these pigeons. But take care and not let the gunner be seen too plainly. He should be squatting under bushes and hiding himself. One leg may be out if it has a shoe on. One good gunner of this class may be made in thirty minutes, and he will guard effectually four acres of corn. We have made use of one this very season, and none of the blacks dare to alight within twenty rods of him. A gawky image that scares horses may not scare crows. [Editor.

ENLARGED VIEWS OF THE PROFITS OF FARMING.

MR. EDITOR,—Much has been said of late through the columns of your paper, upon the profits of farming, and it is certainly a very important subject, and should be fairly discussed. In choosing an avocation for life, the young man considers, in connection with other things, whether his contemplated business will yield him an income sufficient to furnish the necessaries and comforts of life, besides something for sickness and declining years; and if already too many are engaged in the cultivation of the soil to receive a just remuneration for their labor and the capital employed, this fact should be known. It is evident, however, that facts will sustain the conclusion that the cultivation of the soil *does* yield all that is *necessary* for the enjoyment of man; without admitting wealth to be requisite to the full and free enjoyment of life, for wealth does not and cannot constitute the chief good, else he who spake as never man spake would have said, Seek ye first *wealth* and the glory of it. As all profit is not reckoned in dollars and cents, the advantages of farming should be considered as more extensive than the amount of money it yields. It is an old adage that health without wealth, is better than wealth without health, and the truth of it is too evident to need any demonstration. What employment is more conducive to the health than that of the farmer? The hard labor which he performs gives a keen relish for his food and sound invigorating sleep at night; and the pure air he breathes, causes the life-current to course freely through its channels. The business of the farmer is calculated to produce contentment and peace of mind. With him there are no thousands to be lost or won by a single turn of trade; and the commercial revolutions which drive so many into bankruptcy who were considered affluent, are less sensibly felt by farmers than almost any other class. Lastly, the cultivation of the soil is favorable to the growth of the religious feeling, a sense of dependence on the bounty of Providence, and faith in the fulfilment of the promises of a beneficent Creator. The farmer lives amid the thousand voices of nature which constantly invite to praise, and these voices, unless he refuses to hear them, will raise his thoughts and feelings to the Giver of all good.

G. J.

East Lexington, June 21.

FARMING IN VIRGINIA.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—No interest demands our attention more than that of agriculture, and on the agriculture, of our part of the world at least, there is no task so onerous as fencing. So heavy is this tax, that I fearlessly pronounce, that without some modification of the fence laws, there cannot be any great permanent improvement in the profits of farming in Eastern Virginia.

This is a bold assertion. Is it true? I might cite my own case, which is not different from my fellow citizens generally, in proof of it. Thousands, nay, ten thousand cases, are to be met with. Rich lands pay such a profit, that they may bear the tax of legal fencing. Mine, like the great majority of lands hereabouts, were worn out by our ancestors. Without liming or marling and manuring they are not worth the cultivating. Winter after winter comes around, the season for accumulating materials and making manures, and instead of my being able, with undivided force, to turn all my zeal and energy in that direction, I am forced the whole time to keep a portion of my ablebodied men mauling, and oxen hauling rails. The material, too—old field pine, tough, knotty and twisted—is very hard to maul, and lasts very few years. Our forefathers have generally destroyed the original forest growth, and left us as a legacy this old field pine, which is worthless for fencing, but which is worth at this time, on tide water, one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per cord for the Northern market, if our laws would permit us to sell it, and not force us to throw it away, by converting it into perishable fence rails.

The price of cord wood would pay me twenty-five cents per cord for it standing, fifty cents each per day for my men, and a high price for the hauling. But no; the laws require me to destroy my timber, to lose my labor, and work my oxen to the bone. For what? To keep out a few half-starved hogs of my neighbors which *enjoy the benefit* (save the mark!) of the woods' range, and which, if not stolen in the meantime by the negroes, when put up to fatten in the fall, consume more corn than would, if sold, buy half as much more pork.

The winter is gone. Where are my manure heaps? My oxen have been busy hauling rails—they had no time to haul up the stalks, to accumulate leaves, trash, &c., for making the food for the crop to come. Even the little manure which we could not help making about the stables, has not all been yet hauled out, much of it lies fermenting and wasting in the stable yard. Some reader may say, perhaps, an *honorable* legislator, you are too lazy; it is your own fault; you must be more energetic, more industrious and all will be right. Now, Messrs. Editors, it has been my lot to travel much, and on different occasions, in the Northern States. I have lived among their people, and I will say, without the fear of contradiction, that when Virginians pretend to work, no people on the earth work harder. I admit there are many lazy ones amongst us, many who do not even pretend to work, but those who go at it, work hard, zealously and perseveringly.

The winter is gone—the time for manure is past. Little or none has been provided for my corn and oats. My crops must necessarily be short, and the little fertility of the land further impaired. What have I to show for my winter's work? There it is; long lines of high, well-staked, new fence, made of old field pine, hard to maul, heavy to haul, and quick to rot. There is the fence, the abyss that has swallowed up my timber, my labor, my time, will shorten my crop, deteriorate my land, and in a few years will itself be swallowed up by Old Father Time.

I repeat, mine is not a solitary case. The present fence system was, no doubt, a good one, when it first went into operation. Then, the fields were small, generally fertile, timber good and plenty, and ranges for hogs extensive and valuable. Now, fields are large and poor, timber scarce and mean, ranges small and worthless. Does any man in his senses believe under such circumstances, that our forefathers would have adopted the present system? Then why continue it?

I call on all thinking farmers to second our efforts. Let us determine to have the law altered first, as it regards hogs. I think many in this part of the world are ripe for it. They begin to find out that a few hogs *inside* the farm, cared for, fed on grass, peas, &c., are far more profitable than many turned outside.

LOWER VIRGINIA.

[Richmond Enquirer.

☞ That farm which has not on it materials for fencing is poor indeed. Cannot ditches be dug in East Virginia? And will not birches grow thereon, in three or four years, large enough to be lopped and to make a formidable fence? By the time the pine logs are gone the birches might take their place. Shrub apple trees also soon make a fence. Set them out on the ditch bank eight or ten feet apart, and by the time the first log fence is grown they will be large enough to support poles, and eventually to make of themselves a sufficient growing fence.

But Virginia should not suffer cattle and hogs to roam at large. Every farmer in Massachusetts is bound by law to keep his farm stock in his own inclosures. Of course he need not fence against incorrigible rogues unless he chooses to keep such on his own farm. [Editor.

CULTURE OF BEANS IN ENGLAND.

We copy the following from Mr. Colman's last report on European Agriculture:

Beans are of several kinds. The first division is into garden and field beans. Of garden beans very few are cultivated. String beans, otherwise called French beans are common enough; but I have not met with our finest kinds of shell beans, such as the cranberry, the pole, kidney or caseknife bean, and, above all, that rich and delicious vegetable, the Lima bean. If they are known in England, it has not been my fortune to meet with them, either in the markets or at private tables.

Beans may be considered, in England, as a most important field crop, and are principally used for the feeding of horses, to which they are given, usually, broken and mixed with oats,—a quart of beans being considered as quite equal to two quarts of oats,—or with cut hay and chaff. They are likewise used in fattening swine; but they are considered to give too much hardness to the pork, excepting when it is to be used for bacon. They are deemed valuable likewise for fattening oxen, and increase much the milk of cows. They may be said to take the place with the English which Indian corn takes with us. Some quantity of beans are mixed with new wheat to be ground, as the millers say "that soft wheat will not grind well without them, and, one shrewdly observes, they take care that in this matter there shall be no deficiency." I have eaten, in Scotland, bread made with a large proportion of bean flour, but I cannot say with much relish. The nutritive qualities of beans, as compared with wheat, are as sixty-eight to seventy-eight per cent. The ordinary weight of a bushel of beans is sixty-six pounds. There are several kinds cultivated, which are known by different names; but the kind most approved is a small round bean, of a dark color, and of nearly twice the size of a marrowfat pea. A well cultivated field of beans is, in its early stages, a beautiful object. The land most suited to beans is a strong, rich loam, and a clay soil is congenial to them. Nearly seventy bushels have been obtained from an acre; sixty is a large crop; ordinarily, however, they do not exceed thirty bushels. Here they are sown early,—in February or early in March. They are sometimes sown broad-cast, and large crops have been obtained in this way; but it is not recommended, from the difficulty of keeping the crop clean, which is of the highest importance, where a wheat crop is to follow. They are usually drilled ten or twelve inches asunder, and the intervals hoed; and sometimes two feet or two feet and a half apart and then carefully cultivated between the rows. The land, in such case, is commonly highly manured, the manure being rotten barn manure, spread and ploughed in; and, being kept as clean from weeds as possible, there is a fine preparation for wheat. In this way, wheat and beans are made to alternate on the same land for years, with advantage; though the land should be strong, to bear so severe usage, and the bean crop must be liberally manured. The rotation often adopted is turnips, barley, clover, beans, wheat; where the land is very rich, it is, turnips, barley, clover, oats, beans, wheat, beans. The quantity of seed sown by drill for beans is two and a half and three bushels. Peas are sometimes sown with beans for a green crop, for the purpose of soiling; in which case, three bushels of beans and two of peas are sown; and this produces a nutritous and well-relished food for cattle and for pigs. Of crops which ripen their seeds few are less exhausting to the soil than beans. Beans, at harvest, are shocked in the field until dry, and then placed in stack to be, after a while, threshed out, either by flail or by machine. The fodder, cut up with other fodder, in the spring of the year, is eaten by stock. Caution is advised in giving horses new beans, as they are very likely to founder them. The crop of beans here is certainly most valuable, in a climate where Indian corn will not grow; but it seems, in all respects, much inferior to that inestimable and useful product, the value of which, in my estimation, and the more I see of foreign husbandry, is continually rising. The small white, kidney or round bean, so common with us, and so much eaten in some parts of the country, is not, within my observation, grown or used here.

I tried the cultivation of English horse-beans more than once in the United States; but they were always, in the time of flowering, destroyed by a small black fly, which they seemed to attract in an extraordinary degree, and which stripped the stems completely of their foliage.

THE AGRICULTURE OF MEXICO.

The people of Mexico seem to be far behind the general progress of civilization in the present age, and judging from the frequent and well written accounts recently received from authentic sources of the general state of the country, the customs, manners, arts, &c., of the people, their advancement from primitive simplicity and ignorance is small; and although possessing one of the most favorable climates and generally productive soils for agriculture, it is a science by the inhabitants but little understood. It is said they are opposed to every change that can be introduced among them, which tends to their improvement in this respect, their farming utensils being of the rudest possible description; the same kind as those which were used by Cortez, at the conquest, in the sixteenth century, being used at this day in this country.

The principal agricultural productions of the greater portion of Mexico, are sugar, corn and cotton, the latter of which grows with luxuriance, the stalk being never killed by the cold winter, and it might be profitably cultivated, if there was a demand for it, which, however, is not the case, there being no mills or manufactures for it in the country.

Corn grows well and yields abundantly. Two crops of it are made in a year, if the occupant of the ground is not too lazy to tend it. The first is planted in March and gathered in June and July. The second is planted in July or the first of August, and gathered in November and December.

A writer from the army observes, "When we arrived at Monclova, the first of November, roasting ears and green fodder were abundant for ourselves and horses, from the second crop. This is the principal crop of the year, as it is less liable to injury from the vicissitudes of the weather than the first crop. The yield of corn is about fifty bushels to the acre in a tilled field. With good culture the quantity would be increased very considerably.—The stalks grow to an enormous height. I have often seen them around Monclova so tall, that when sitting on my horse, which is full sixteen hands high, I could not reach the ears of corn.

It might not be profitable to plant corn in the fall; but there is a wide range from February to August, to put it into the ground and still have a good crop."

Sugar grows finely, and only needs a little care and adequate machinery to enable the inhabitants to produce large quantities of it. It is not grained as with us, but when in syrup is run into moulds resembling small loaves of loaf sugar, called *pilonces*, weighing about a pound.

Beyond Monclova, however, where the country becomes more elevated, sugar cannot be produced with much advantage.

Wheat may be raised in Mexico with great facility, and although in latitude 25 deg. and 26 deg., several hundred miles farther south than Louisiana, where the grain cannot be produced, it is grown to perfection. So are apples and peaches. This is owing to the elevation of the country above the level of the sea.

At Cinegas, a village fifty miles west of Monclova, large quantities of excellent wheat are raised. There are two flourishing mills at Monclova, propelled by the stream which passes through the town. The flour, however, is inferior to that of this country, the best Mexican not being so fine or equal in appearance to that of the American article.

Oats and rye are not grown in Mexico; barley, however, grows finely, and might be produced in large quantities.

Nearly all descriptions of vegetables grow finely. With most kinds, a person may select his own time for planting—Fresh peas, lettuce, beans, &c., may be had the year round, by planting them repeatedly. Peas six inches in length, were growing at Parras, the 16th of December, which were planted for a winter crop.—As the climate is so propitious, and all plants have to be reared by irrigation, a planter or gardener may select his own time for planting.

The same writer says, "Riding on the 10th of December, up the valley in which Parras is situated, I came to a field where they were sowing wheat. The sower was sowing the wheat broadcast on the unploughed ground. Twenty-three ploughs followed each other, on the same land, ploughing the wheat in. A contrivance for a harrow levelled the ground after the plough. Every plough was drawn by two oxen. The ploughs were of the same pattern used by the Romans two thousand years since. They were made of the fork of a small tree, one prong of which answered for the beam, and was cut long enough to fasten the oxen to; the other prong was cut off about four feet long, and sharpened at the end, and a single stick fastened into the fork and projecting back, made the handle. This was the whole plough—lock stock and barrel. When a forked tree cannot be found, the short stick is morticed into the long one. The short prong was the coulter—the long one the beam. This was fastened by a raw-hide thong to the ox yoke, which, in turn, was fastened in front of, and to the horns of, the oxen, by another raw-hide thong. The handle was held by a pæon, who was armed in the other hand with a long pole, with a sharp goad in the end of it, which he unsparingly plunged into the oxen to quicken their speed, or to change their direction."

Pumpkins and a variety of squashes, grow abundantly and are much used. As a general thing, very few vegetables are used by the Mexicans.

Irish potatoes cannot, or at least *have not* been grown in many parts of Mexico, although we know not why in some parts of the country they might not be introduced to advantage. All that were discovered by the troops in their advances through the country were a few found at Saltillo, and they were the size of marbles and pigeon's eggs, and but of little value to eat.

Oranges grew very beautifully and with luxuriance in every part of Mexico, although those in the cooler and northern portions of the country are all of the same kind. Sweet oranges are cultivated farther south, and in lower plains and valleys, near the sea coast. [Farmer and Mechanic.

DISEASE IN GRASSES, &c.

MR. EDITOR.—In the March number of your valuable paper, I noticed a request that some one would state the cause why the top of herds grass dies, and also sometimes the stem. From careful investigation of this subject for a number of years, I am firmly convinced that the cause is this:—A worm eats the stem, just above the upper joint. They are plain to be seen with a good microscope.

The first that I noticed of these worms was upon bent grass, some six or seven years ago, since which time they have multiplied remarkably fast. They work upon most kinds of grass, except *clover*. Some in this section have attributed this damage to frost; but it is not so.—There is a worm that works upon Johnswort, and in this section have mostly destroyed that pesty weed. These build their nests in the blossom, and by closing the petals destroy the plant.

There are two other kinds of worm that work upon Canada thistle—one in the stem and the other in the blossom—and where they both work they utterly destroy the thistle, as far as my observation has extended, which is by no means limited. There is yet another worm that works upon dock, and I most anxiously hope they will destroy it. The potato rot has, in my opinion been caused by insects, but I have not found anything to prevent it, still I hope to the present year.

The best thing that I ever tried to prevent the fire blight on pear trees, was to hang rusty iron on the body of the tree, and place cinders around the roots. I should be glad if individuals would take special pains to ascertain remedies to save our grasses and trees, and for you to publish the same in your valuable paper.

To destroy aphides I bore into the body of the tree and put in sulphur, and then close the hole with a plug.

I am now, and have been for some time past the constant reader of three agricultural papers, and should be glad to see them in the hands of every farmer—for I find something valuable in them all.

SOLOMON HOXIE.

Leonardsville, 4th month, 1847.

[Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF CRANBERRIES ON UPLAND SOILS. The attention of the public having been called to the culture of this delicious fruit, and Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts, having produced three hundred and twenty bushels to the acre, on upland soil; I proceed to give his mode of cultivation as follows: "I select a piece of cold wet land that will keep moist through the year—remove the top soil to the depth of two inches; this prevents all grass or weeds from growing, and the plant will require no cultivation after they are set out. After the top was removed, I harrowed the ground smooth, and marked it out in drills, eighteen inches apart. Some I set out on sods fourteen inches square, placed in holes a little below the surface. They all flourished far beyond my expectation: the first year they put forth runners three feet long, and every vine was loaded with fruit. The plants can be set out from September to December, and from April to the last of June." [B. G. Boswell in Farmer's Cab.

PROTECTION TO TREES. A friend who has the well-being of our fine trees and plants much at heart writes to us as follows concerning a new discovery of means whereby insects may be driven off effectually. He says:

"We are indebted to Austria for a recent and happy invention. An individual of that country has thought of using the galvanic power for the preservation of trees and plants. He uses for that purpose two rings, one of copper and the other of zinc. Having placed one upon the other, he fixes them round the trunk of the tree, and if an insect but touch the ring of copper, it receives at once a galvanic shock, by which it is killed, or made to fall. The effect of this apparatus is equally good in dry or wet weather, and its action is unceasing."

It is a very simple plan, and is deserving of a trial. [U. S. Gazette.

BUCKWHEAT FOR COLORING. The fresh blossoms and succulent stems of buckwheat have been applied in Europe to the purpose of dying wool, &c. The infusion by the addition of preparations of bismuth and tin, produce a beautiful brown color. From the dried flower bundles, different shades of green are obtained. The Siberian species of wheat, in particular, yield a fine yellow, which upon boiling the wool still longer in the dye changes into a golden tint, and at length becomes a beautiful yellow. [Farmer's Encyclopedia.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR THE CURCULIO. The following which we find in the Cleveland Herald is worthy of trial, though we have not much faith in its efficacy:

A gentleman of this city informs us that a lady of his acquaintance has for several years past practised hanging one or more bottles, filled with sweetened water or the like, among the branches of her plum trees, and the result has been an abundant supply of both Curculios and Plums. The Curculios are caught in the bottle and the plums left to ripen without suffering from the Curculios usual depredations. Some little attention is necessary to note when the bottles get filled, and then of course they must be emptied and refilled afresh.

The gentleman states that this course has been fully successful; resulting in abundant crops from trees so managed, while others around had their fruit entirely destroyed.

STATISTICS AND TRADE OF THE WEST.—The statistics given below have been taken from the "Memorial of the Citizens of St. Louis to the Congress of the United States, praying an appropriation for removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Western Rivers," &c., prepared in the year 1844. They will give some idea of the extent and value of the commerce of the Mississippi valley, and of the intimate connection of the prosperity of the West with our own.

The extent of steamboat navigation on the Mississippi and its tributary rivers, is about 15,000 miles.

The population of those states bordering on these rivers is not far from 8,000,000—or over one-third of the population of the United States.

Estimated trade of the valley of the Mississippi in the year 1842, 200,000,000 dollars.

Estimated number of boats engaged in navigating the rivers above named, in same year, 672.

Number of persons directly employed on these boats, 13,440.

Amount of tonnage belonging to St. Louis, 20,765 in the year 1843. Value, $1,324,500.

Amount of tonnage owned elsewhere, but engaged in whole or in part in the St. Louis trade, in the years 1842 and 1843, 26,498. This is Custom House measurement; actual tonnage is from 30 to 60 per cent. greater.

The number of arrivals in St. Louis in the year 1843, was 2057. Tonnage 315,467 tons.

Capital invested in the boats employed in the St. Louis Trade, $4,740,000.

Exports from St. Louis in the year 1843:

Wheat. 1,307,000 bushels. This includes ground and unground, Flour being estimated at five bushels per barrel.

Tobacco. 19,730 hogsheads and 7,707 boxes manufactured. Estimated value of crop of 1842, $2,500,000.

Pork, Bacon and Lard. Estimated value for 1844, about $2,000,000.

Beef. Estimated value $1,000,000. Number of hides shipped from St. Louis, 120,000.

Hemp. Estimated crop, 17,000 tons—value, $2,000,000.

In 1841 there were sent from St. Louis 1500 horses, 2300 mules, and 6000 neat cattle. In this trade the increase since has been large. Other important items of trade are Corn, which is shipped in large quantities, Beeswax, Beans, Butter, Oats, Oil and Tallow. To these may be added Furs, Skins, Peltries, Buffalo Robes, &c., in which trade is employed a very heavy capital.

The annual value of the Lead and Copper trade is estimated at $2,000,000.

The imports exceed in value the exports. In the months of October, November and December, 1843, the Harbor Master's returns show the following receipts for St. Louis: Boots and Shoes, 351 packages; Dry Goods, 26,983 do; Queensware, 346 do; Coffee, 4,823 sacks; Salt, Ground Alum, 35,638 do; Salt, Liverpool blown, 2,096 do; Castings, 182 tons; Iron, in bars, 371 do; Iron in pigs, 245 do; Nails, 6775 kegs; Powder, 1174 do; Sugar, 513 hogsheads, 442 barrels; Salt, Kanawha, 13,923 do; Tea, 349 chests and 470 half chests. The chief supplies for St. Louis, are brought from February to the middle of September. Estimating the dry goods at $100 per package, and the aggregate of the three months is $2,698,300.

Amount insured in the St. Louis Offices for 6 years preceding 1843, $73,473,117.

It will be recollected that these statistics are for the year 1843. The increase of the St. Louis trade since that period, cannot be less than 50 per cent., as the population has increased in the last two years from 35,000 to 47,000 inhabitants. [Atlas.

REVIEW OF THE PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE FOR THIRTY YEARS PAST. Hon. Charles Hudson, of this State, in a speech at the last session of Congress, condensed the following review of the prices of bread-stuffs in Europe for the last thirty years:

But our purpose is, at present, more particularly to show from Tooke's history of prices, the state of the crops, and the grain market of England for the last thirty years, the prices stated being in shillings sterling, per quarter of eight bushels each, or 480 lbs.

In 1816: There was a lamentably deficient harvest, and wheat rose from 55.6 per quarter in February, to 74.11 in June, 82.1 in August, 90.10 in October, 103.7 in December.

In 1817: There was almost a famine in France, and large purchases were made in England, late in the spring, for the French government. The price was 104 in January, and rose to 112.8 in June; but from the fine weather both in France and England after that time, it fell in July to 102.6, in August to 86.5, and in September to 78.8.

In 1818: The price was 84.10 in January, 89.8 in April and 86.6 in July, 81.3 in August, and 80.8 in December.

In 1819: The average price was, in January, 79.3 in June, 68.10, in December, 66.3.

In 1820: It had risen in August to 72.5; but in December it fell to 54.6.

In 1822: Early in the season the price of wheat was about 50; but in December the average price was 38.11.

In January, 1823, the average price was 40.4; and rose in June to 62.5; and fell again in October to 46.6; in December it rose again to 50.8.

In March 1824, it was 65.6 but declined to 65.4 in December.

In May, 1825, it was 68.9; in September, 66.7, in December, 63.

In January, 1826, it was 60.3; and fell in March to 55.7; and closed in December at 55.8.

In 1827, it was in January, 53.5; in July, 59.6; in August, 57.11; in September, 55; in December, 50.2.

In 1828, it was in May, 55.3; in June, 54.9; in July, 54; in November, 73, in December, 71.8.

In 1829, much of the crop being of bad quality, sold for 50; best quality brought an average of 72.6.

In 1830, in January, it was 54.4; in April, 63.11; in August, 70.5; in October, 60.10; in December, 64.11.

In 1831, in February wheat sold for 71.10; in August it was 61.11; in December, 58.3.

In 1832 it was 61.5 in July; in December, 52.6.

In 1833 it was 51.1 in January; and 51.6 in June; in August, 53.5; in December, 47.10.

In 1834 it continued to fall from 45 in the early months throughout the year, till, in December, it sold for 39.6.

In 1835, wheat sold in April for 37.10; in July, 41; but it fell again in December to 35.4; being but little more than one fourth of what it brought at the close of the last century.

In 1836, in January, the price was 36; in June, 48.11; in October, 46.4; in December, 57.9—an advance of seventy per cent. upon the price of December, 1835.

In 1837, it fell again, till in May it was 52.10; in June, 54.9; in August, 57.5; in September, 54.11; in December, 51.3.

In 1838, in January, 53.5; in February, 55.5; in March, 56.6; in August, 73.8; in September it fell to 64.9; but it rose again till, towards the last of December, it was 78.4.

In 1839, in January, it reached 81.6; in April it fell to 70.1; in July and August it was 71.8; in December, 66.11.

We have Tooke's prices no later than this year, and therefore have only the price, on the 1st of November, to 1843, as given in Parliament by Lord John Russell, as follows: In 1840, November 1st, 63; in 1841, November 1st, 63.2; in 1842, November 1st, 50.

In 1843 the price in February was 51; in June, 49; in August, 62; in December, 51.8.

In June, 1844, it was 55.8; in August, 40.1.

In 1845, in June, 47.10; in August, 57; in December, 58.6.

In January, 1846, it was 56.3; in March, 54.10; in August, 47.5; in October, 58.10; in November, 62.3; in December, 60.3.

In 1847, up to the present time, January 2d, 64.4; January 20th, 73.3; February 6th, 73.10; February 13th, 71.10; February 27th, 74.6; March 20th, 75.10; March 27th, 77; April 10th, 74.

MECHANIC ARTS.

GAS MANUFACTURE. The London Railway Gazette notices a new company, to be called the "Cardinal and Central Gas Light, Ventilation, Animal Charcoal, and Carbonaceous Manure Company." Their Prospectus says:—

"It is formed for the introduction to public utility of a new, cheap, and efficient method of manufacturing gas from sources hitherto unproductive—for a more efficient mode of warming and cooling apartments—for a new system of ventilation—for a new preparation of animal charcoal of superior quality—which, having been employed on various chemico-economical operations, will form a highly superior manure to any now in general use. The most novel feature in the formation of this company is, the privilege to be granted to the customer of changing the present mode of lighting at so much per 1000 feet, to "such an illuminative power, at so much per quarter, to be estimated, by the size of the room to be lighted, by every 100 cubic feet of space, which will be accomplished at *one-third* the present charge." The prospectus states, that from the value of the remains in the retorts, and their improvements in the manufacture, a superior illuminative gas can be produced by them at 4 shillings per 1000 feet. These advantages are obtained from the use of one-fourth bones to three-fourths of coal; and the substances obtained from this system are—grain black for the sugar refiner; flake black for the japanner, currier, &c.; ivory black; coke from the coke-ovens and retorts; limpid naptha; the ammoniacal salts; sal-ammoniac and salvolatile; bone earth, used in the manufacture of porcelain; carbonaceous manure; and a large volume of rich gas, at the rate of 7000 feet for every ton of bones calcined. The patentee of this new, and apparently economic and elegant system, is a gentleman who was many years a pupil of Dalton, the celebrated originator of the theory of atomic chemistry, and also of Berzelius; and has founded his system on true chemical principles, and on the law of luminous bodies, as laid down by Davy, Sir J. Leslie, and other eminent men; and, when carried out, will, no doubt, obtain great support from its purity and economy—it being, as stated by the patentee, free from those exhalations so injurious to paintings and decorations. The capital is to be £750,000, in 75,000 shares of £10 each.

DURABLE WATER PIPES. Pipes made of a certain kind of hydraulic cement are manufactured by Mr. G. Ball of this city, which possess the property of becoming hard as stone. The cement pipes are made by being cased with tin, which soon decays in the ground, but by that time the cement has become like marble. Such pipes are valuable for conducting water under ground, and should entirely supersede lead pipe, which combines in small portions with some waters and exerts a deleterious influence on the health of those who make use of them. We have often thought that glass or pottery ware pipes might be successfully made for water conduits,—they would also be impervious to climate and time, and might be easily moulded and made strong enough for all common purposes. [Scientific American.

HOW TO TREAT LARD. The trying of lard is an important branch of economy, requiring a little care and some direct information. Water be it remembered, should never be made use of in this process, since it cooks the fat and makes it soft and liable to become speedily rancid. Put the lump fat in a pot, and then stand the pot along side of the fire, gathering around it a few embers; let a little of the fat try out, after which, put the fat over the fire; with such precaution there is no danger of the lard's scorching, and no need of water, but the lard when fully cold, will be found quite firm and solid, which cannot be the case if water be made use of in the trying out. [Scientific American.

WATER A SUBSTITUTE FOR OIL IN MACHINERY. Mr. Briggs of New Jersey has made some experiments to test the application of water as a substitute for oil in relieving machinery of friction. The experiments have been highly successful. Water has been used instead of oil upon the axle of a locomotive, and after running at a high speed for fifteen miles, the axle was without any perceptible degree of heat. The water is applied to the axle by means of a small wheel with buckets enclosed within the box that confines the end of the axle.

BLACK AND WHITE PAINTS. Tools, wagons, &c., painted black, absorb the sun's rays, become hot, and warp and crack. Painted white, they reflect, and do not absorb the rays, and consequently do not become hot, and they remain uninjured by warping. Hence all wooden articles should be painted of some light color.

PRESERVING EGGS. The editor of one of our exchanges says that he was made the happy recipient of a quantity of duck, turkey, and hens' eggs, which had been preserved one year in lime water. The *modus operandi*, adopted by the donor in the preservatory process, was as follows: A two-gallon pot was filled with eggs, and one pint of lime, of the consistency of common white-wash, poured in, and the pot filled with water. A board was then placed on the top, and the water, which was never changed, as well as the eggs, remained perfectly pure and sweet. This practice is the one most common in France, the inhabitants of which, to their love of soups and frogs, add also, it appears, a very commendable taste for eggs. [Maine Cultivator.

HOW TO MAKE MEAD. To one gallon of water add four pounds of pure honey, and aromatic herbs or not, according to taste. Boil the whole in a copper nearly three-quarters of an hour, and skim well. Then allow the mead to stand in the copper until nearly cold, when it should be bottled up and kept till old enough to drink. [Amer. Agriculturist.

MINCE PIES. Boil a beef heart gently in water till very tender; then take it out, and chop it very fine; add to it enough common molasses to moisten it; plenty of spice, cinnamon, nutmeg, allspice and cloves. Put it in a stone pot, and keep it in a cold place. It will keep all winter, and make richer pies than when first prepared. Other pieces of beef will do instead.

LUMBER ON THE KENNEBEC. Probably there seldom, if ever, has been a better run of logs on the river, than during this season. We have been calculating the number of logs that have gone over Ticonic Falls here within fifty days. From our occasional observations we judge that not less than 5 logs a minute have passed; or 300 an hour, 7200 a day, 300,000 in fifty days. It would be a low estimate, to prize the logs as are, at $3 each, making their whole value $1,080,000. When converted into lumber, the value will be considerably increased. Reckoning all that came down this year, their value when converted into lumber, cannot be much short of $2,000,000. [Waterville Union.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1847.

William Buckminster, Editor.

THE CONDITION OF POOR MEN IN IRELAND.

There are but few people in Ireland who own any real estate. Nearly all the lands are in the hands of a few landlords, who lease them out in large parcels to agents, who make under leases to occupants; and those occupants again subdivide the territory allotted to them. These agents are sometimes called *middle men*, standing between the owners and the actual tillers of the soil: and the rents that these tillers are obliged to pay to the middle men are often exorbitant compared with the actual receipts of the land proprietor, or owner; who usually resides abroad—most commonly in England.

Much complaint has been made of absenteeism, as by this practice the richest incomes of the country are spent in England; and Ireland has no money. The condition of the common people is wretched, for there are no capitalists residing there to give them employment. Lands they cannot possess, even for a single year without paying exorbitant rents to the retailers of leases, and the masses of the people are suffered to grow up in ignorance and idleness, fit instruments to be engaged in occasional rebellion against their masters.

It is for the people of the United States to consider, in time, whether it is not possible that their descendants, at a future day, may not be in as woful a condition as the present population of Ireland. Whether we ought not to take warning and to provide better for a dense population than the British government has done for its inhabitants, in England and in Ireland.

One of the worst features in the British system is the accumulation of real estate in the hands of a few. And there seems to be no hope of gradual improvement in this respect, for the number of owners of real estate throughout Great Britain is constantly diminishing. The laws have encouraged this accumulation, and it is thought to be essential to the maintenance of Monarchy to sustain an Aristocracy of land owners.

Our laws relating to the distribution of the estates of deceased persons are supposed by some to be a sovereign panacea for all diseases arising from the accumulation of lands in the hands of a few. But is this the case? We have individuals who have acquired their millions by shrewd and lucky management; and it is in their power so to dispose of this property as to lock it up for a couple of ages to come. They may invest it in lands to any amount of acres, and our laws have set no limit to the millions which any individual may own and hold, not only during his own life but for ages after him.

But we are told there is no danger on this score, for capitalists find it more profitable to invest in factories, in railroad stock, in banks, &c. than in lands. This is true at present, but will this always be the case? In older countries land yields most and is considered the best kind of property. Hence it is that the rich few hold all the lands, and the many are at their mercy; they starve for the want of employment.

The rich have a right to their wealth, and we propose not to deprive them of it. Wealth may be increased indefinitely, but not lands. The number of acres in all countries is limited, and if the number of acres which any individual may own is unlimited, there is a possibility that he may own so many as to exclude all others. In England and in Ireland lands are approximating to this point—the ownership is in fewer hands than it was a few years ago; and if this state of progress is suffered to continue, a revolution will be necessary to bring about first principles of action.

Congress and each of the individual States ought to make provision that no one individual should have the ownership of a whole State, or even of a whole county, in a State. It will be more easy to introduce such a provision now than at a later day.

It is the true policy of Republics to have numerous owners of real estate. Every individual who inclines to be an owner of land should be encouraged in his endeavors to purchase. We want more independent land owners, and one mode of increasing them is to forbid the engrossing of millions of acres in the hands of one individual. In Massachusetts no one ought to control a thousand acres. But if that number should seem too limited, say ten thousand, or a million. Only let the number be *limited* and the right principle is established. The number can be varied afterwards prospectively.

But a still better mode of encouraging people to own a spot of earth that they may call their own is to forbid the seizing and taking the last rood of ground that a man's hut stands on to pay a debt. Let a man's *dwelling room*, to a certain value, be in reality "his castle." Let him and his family be sheltered from the snow and the rain, even though the creditor may be obliged to wait a little longer for his debt. The State need not stride so far as to cancel notes, bonds, and other contracts, for this they seem to have no moral right to do. But it can say to creditors, you cannot rely, in future cases, on any power to turn a family into the street to secure a debt of any kind.

The Weather. We have now had a very fine turn of weather, the ground has been thoroughly warmed by four or five days as hot as our nature can well bear. Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday were warm days; and warm nights followed them. We seldom have four such in succession. Rain, too, in abundance; rain that has spread far and wide, and softened our meadows enough to let the grass roots have perfect freedom. This extremely favorable corn weather cannot fail to reduce the prices of bread.

Fire. The poor house in Attleboro' was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, one o'clock.—Two aged men and three boys were burnt to death; they were in the upper part of the house and could not be saved. About fifteen were rescued from the flames, which were supposed to be kindled by one of the paupers.

Highway Robbery by force of Fingers and Feet. On Wednesday evening, at dusk, a countryman was silly enough to show a handful of money at the East Boston Ferry; a robber snatched it out of his hands, took to his heels, and escaped, through Commercial and Ann streets.

☞ We learn that surveys have been made from the commencement of Washington street to Hanover street for the purpose of connecting the two, thus extending Washington street to Chelsea Ferry.

Potatoes. These look well and show yet no sign of rust. We hear no complaint of rot or rust from any quarter, and have hopes of abundant harvests this season. Time will tell.

Lightning. The barn of Noah R. Gerrish, at West Roxbury, was struck by lightning on Monday afternoon and two horses and two pigs were killed.

☞ The editor of the Bangor Whig has had a present of new potatoes, of the Ashleaf species, raised in an open garden.

Heat. The heat was so great in New York on Monday that several horses dropped dead in the streets.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

Letters from Washington are so often croaking about a peace with Mexico, to be made "on our own terms" that we are almost tired of hearing the subject named. The Cabinet at Washington is now said to have important propositions made from somebody in Mexico. One writer says the President will not make peace till he can get enough from Mexico "to atone for past outrages—to compensate for our loss of time, treasure, and blood, in the prosecution of this inevitable war."

How much territory is to be demanded to make full compensation for the human blood that has been shed in Mexico we are not precisely told. It is not an easy matter to adjust the balance when provinces are to be put into one scale and human blood into the other. But it may be that the blood will not need to be measured, since the "treasure" already expended amounts to enough to cover all the acres that the ultra-slaveholders coveted at the commencement of the war.

We have not the least doubt that *territory* will be insisted on, but as to the blood, no record on earth will be kept, and it will not be an item in the treaty of peace.

Success, no matter how. One of the London papers thinks that Gen. Scott must have had the utmost confidence in his men at the battle of Cerro Gordo, as no orders were given any of the divisions upon the supposition that they might be forced to retreat. On the contrary each commander had directions as to his proceedings *when* he had repulsed the enemy, as though the event was sure to take place.

☞ The above obtains a great circulation in this country, as if it redounded to the credit of Gen. Scott that he made no provision for disaster, and had no thought of aught but victory. Trivial accidents often change the fate of the day, and no commander ought to put such implicit confidence in his troops as to provide no rallying place in case it should be necessary to fall back.

During the revolutionary war Gen. Gates, who came off with all the honor of taking Burgoyne at Saratoga, lost his honor afterwards, at the South by imprudently attacking British troops, under Cornwallis at Camden, with such confidence of success that he entirely neglected to provide any place of rendezvous for his followers. The consequence was his little army was scattered to the four winds—and Greene was sent to take the chief command and to relieve the too confident Gen. Gates. This was in August 1780.

Gen. Washington was obliged to retreat in numerous instances—in the battle of Long Island, of Brandywine, of Germantown, and of Monmouth—and *he* would have indeed appeared foolish in the eyes of most of our American patriots, if his doctrine had been, *neck or nothing, never retreat.* He knew a risk was run in every battle, and he was remarkable in providing for disaster. [Ed.

☞ The markets seem well supplied, Strawberries have now become necessaries of life, and people from the country, who cannot find any there, are mightily pleased with the taste in Boston, *where cream too is plenty.* The berries are sold at 17 to 25 cents per box, called a quart. Cherries come in 12 1-2 cents per quart—but they are not plenty yet.

Potatoes are cheaper than they have been, though we have seen but few new ones in the market.

☞ Our friends who wish us to insert notices of marriages and deaths, should forward them as early as Thursday.

For Europe. The Cambria left Boston on Thursday with the semi-monthly mail for Halifax and Liverpool, having on board 127 passengers;—among them Hon. Richard Packenham, Minister to the U. States from England, and George S. Hillard, Esq., of this city. The mail is large.

A Lucky Robber. The traveller states that the Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, of Boxboro' had three pockets picked, Wednesday, on Bunker Hill—eleven dollars in all. We have but few men who would lose eleven dollars in three attacks of a robber—in the day time.

☞ While Mrs. Sigourney was addressing President Polk in Hartford, some thief entered her house and robbed her of valuable jewelry. Could he be a patriot?

☞ New potatoes; three dollars per bushel in New York; old ones 1,25. Flour $7,25, wholesale, Genesee; mixed corn 81 cents. Oats 48 to 49 cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Prescott's Conquest of Peru is published by Harper & Brothers in two 8vo volumes, printed in the best style and embellished with two fine engravings of Pizarro, and de la Gasca, and a map. It is written in the eloquent and attractive manner that characterizes "Mexico," and "Ferdinand and Isabella," by W. H. Prescott, Esq. of Boston. The Appendix contains sixteen original documents; an elaborate essay on the "Civilization of the Incas" is prefixed. The History extends from Pizarro's discovery to Gasca's return to Spain, making a valuable addition to our historical literature. It may be found at Binney & Otheman's, 1 Cornhill.

☞ Gould, Kendall & Lincoln have issued the 12th number of Chambers' Cyclopedia of English Literature. Mrs. Barbauld, Mrs. Opie, Henry Kirke White, Wordsworth, Southey and Moore are among the authors from whom selections are taken.

☞ By request we publish the following proceedings of a railroad meeting at Northborough. There can be no question but that the *stock* will be as valuable as that of any in the State, provided always that the stock of *public spirit* has not all evaporated.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE AGRICULTURAL BRANCH RAILROAD.

The petitioners for a Rail-road from Framingham to West Boylston met at Blake's Hotel in Northborough, on Friday the 18th inst., and the meeting was organized by the choice of Major Benjamin Wheeler of Framingham for Chairman, and G. Valentine of Northborough for Clerk. The charter for the Agricultural Branch Rail Road from Northborough to Framingham was read, and after hearing some spirited remarks by Esq. Wenzell of Framingham, Dr. Johnson of Northborough and others, they voted unanimously to accept the charter. The following persons were chosen a committee to open the books and obtain subscriptions for the stock; (viz.:) Cyrus Gale and Anson Rice of Northborough, James S. Savage and F. Winchester of Southboro', Lambert Bigelow and I. S. Witherbee of Marlborough, Leander Fales of Shrewsbury, Dr. John Andrews of Boylston, and James Lees of West Boylston. Much confidence was expressed that the stock would be good and readily taken up, and the work soon commenced, and though the petitioners are somewhat disappointed in not being able to obtain all they asked for, they flatter themselves, that by renewing their request, the remainder will be granted, and at no distant day, the shrill whistle will resound among the hills of Boylston and West Boylston.

The meeting was adjourned to the first Monday in August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place.

Curious Cabbage. Mr. Jacob Clarke, of Medway, has a drumhead cabbage, set out last spring, that sends out a flat shoot two and a half inches wide and four and a half feet high. There are branches nearly to the top, when a large head of blossoms appears and the pods of seeds follow, sticking out endwise, showing that said cabbage, turning aside from the good ways of its ancestors is in danger of being degenerate.

☞ Eight Jewish Synagogues have been erected in the city of New York within the last ten years. A new one, called "The Gate of Prayer" was consecrated on Friday last.

☞ A bear weighing 300 weight was killed in New Jersey on Monday. Three dogs were killed in the encounter with the beast, showing quite as much patriotism as modern Mexican officers.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

Yesterday [Wednesday] morning, the President, in company with Mayor Quincy, visited Faneuil Hall and Quincy Market, and on his return received the visits of his friends.

About ten o'clock he rode over to Charlestown, and was met by Mayor Warren upon Warren bridge, and escorted to the Monument square. A salute of twenty-nine guns was fired from the Navy Yard when he arrived upon the Charlestown side of the bridge, and also when he reached the Monument square. A salute was also fired by Captain Sturgis of the cutter Hamilton.

Bunker-Hill presented a beautiful sight; the Monument was gaily decorated with lines of flags and strips of bunting extending from the summit to the base. The ground within the railing was reserved for children, of whom about two thousand were present, and in the square something like three thousand spectators were assembled.

The President was preceded by a cavalcade of about two hundred, and was followed by carriages containing several distinguished citizens of Charlestown, officers of the navy, and by the members of the fire department.

The procession was under the direction of Edward Riddle, chief marshal. A spacious pavilion, splendidly decorated with flags, bunting, and wreaths of flowers, was prepared on the north side of the Monument, for the ceremonies of the occasion.

The President made but a short stay. He visited the Mayor's house and the Navy Yard, and then returned to the Revere House, where he took dinner, and was then escorted to the Lowell Railroad depot by the Independent Cadets, which company had been ordered out by the Governor for the purpose. At the depot he was loudly cheered.

At Lowell great preparations were made to receive him. The factories were closed, and the girls were to form in line to meet the President. He was to remain in Lowell over night, and this morning he departs for Concord. The traveller states that he will proceed directly from Concord to Portland, and without stopping take a steamboat for Augusta. On his return from Augusta he will have a public reception at Portland, (where he is to remain over Sunday,) and also at Portsmouth. It is probable that he will then immediately return to Washington. [Courier.

Gov. Briggs and President Polk. The Post of Wednesday contains the following address of Gov. Briggs upon receiving the President at the Revere House:—

Mr. President,—In the name of the citizens of Massachusetts, I tender to you, as chief magistrate of the United States, their respects, and bid you welcome to the hospitalities of the commonwealth.

I should be happy, sir, if our official duties would allow you the time, to go with you throughout our state, and show you our people and their institutions as they are. I should be pleased to have you go among our farmers upon the mountains and in the valleys and upon the distant cape, that you might see the difficulties they have had to encounter in cultivating a hard, unyielding soil, when that soil is compared in fertility and productiveness with the rich bottom lands and wide prairies of your own great West. To go into the shops of our mechanics, the factories of our manufacturers, the stores of our merchants, and the marts of commerce, upon the docks of our seaports, and upon the decks of our merchant vessels and well equipped whale ships. To show you our colleges, academies, and seminaries of learning, and to go into our district schools, the cherished objects of the people of the commonwealth from their earliest settlement, and to visit with you the temples of religion erected in every village and neighborhood. I know, sir, you would be pleased to witness the varied and persevering industry of our people. But, sir, while the citizens of Massachusetts are engaged with untiring perseverance in those avocations by which they hope to promote their prosperity and happiness, they remember that they belong to that great family of states over whose destiny you now preside by the suffrages of a free people. To this Union our people, as individually and as a state acknowledge their obligations, and they intend faithfully and always to fulfil those obligations. That Union under a general government, conducted according to the provisions of the glorious constitution established by the wise patriots of a past generation, steadily progressing in the principles of liberty, civilization and Christianity, they trust in Heaven will be perpetual. We shall ever rejoice to see your administration contribute to that important and desirable end.

The President replied to the Governor substantially to the following effect, but somewhat more at length:—

Sir,—In receiving from you, the chief magistrate of this ancient commonwealth, the welcome with which you have so honored me, I am sensible that your purpose is to recognize a great principle. I feel that it is the office which I hold that you wish to honor; and while you thus honor it through me, I feel that I am but the humble representative of the people for the time being, and that though thus honored, it is only as their accountable servant. I hear with deep satisfaction of the prosperity of the people, which you represent. I should be most happy to extend my visit throughout your commonwealth; to visit your common schools, your academies and higher seminaries for education; to visit your workshops, your manufactories; to visit your agricultural districts, and witness the prosperous labors of your husbandmen. All this would give me pleasure; but it would be incompatible with my public duties. In a few days I must return to the seat of our common government.

Your allusion to the Union meets my hearty response. There is an altar at which we may all worship. However much we may differ about local or temporary questions of policy, on the question of the Union we are united. We are all agreed to preserve it. We recognize the Union in all our public acts. We recognize it now and here. In this imposing welcome, which you have extended to me, I see but the fact that the whole Union is receiving honor from one of the states which form the Union.

The President at Lowell. The President arrived at Lowell about 10 minutes past three, yesterday afternoon, and was received at a point near the Lowell Bleachery. The Mayor, Col. Bancroft, welcomed him to the city, in a neat address, to which his Excellency replied. A procession was then formed, which marched through the principal streets, until near 6 o'clock, when the President and suite alighted at the Merrimack House, where preparations had been made for his reception. The Mechanic Light Infantry, Lowell City Guards, and Westford Rifle Company, performed the escort duty, and looked remarkably well. The civic procession—which consisted chiefly of the City Government in carriages, the Irish Benevolent Society, and a cavalcade of citizens—was under the direction of I. W. Beard, Esq. There were a number of distinguished gentlemen in the carriages. The President was in the carriage with the Mayor. Hon. James Buchanan rode in the next carriage, with Samuel Lawrence, Esq. The mills were closed, and the sidewalks and windows were crowded with citizens. The day was fine—and everything, we believe, passed off well. There was no cheering, nor any attempt at it, that we heard. [Atlas.

Despatches from the Army. The Union of Monday night contains the following upon the peace propositions which are said to have been made by the Government of Mexico to Gen. Scott:—

Despatches were received on Saturday night by the War Office from Gen. Scott's camp. The last accounts by the Steamer James L. Day are from Vera Cruz to the evening of the 16th inst., which state that Gen. Scott had advanced to Rio Frio, where a despatch is said to have met him with a proposition for peace. If this last report be true, it is probable that he will remain at Rio Frio, and not forthwith march to the capital, but according to the intimation in his own despatches, wait till about the 22d, both to give himself the opportunity of receiving reinforcements, and to allow the Mexicans more time to negotiate with a better grace.

Among the papers that were received on Saturday from Gen. Scott, is the following interesting letter from Gen. Worth:—

Headquarters, Puebla, May 15, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honor to report, for information of the general-in-chief, that the forces under my command, including the brigade of Major General Quitman, took military possession of this city at 10 o'clock to-day. Halting yesterday at Amosoque, to await the junction of General Quitman, (for which purpose I had shortened the marches of the leading brigades the two previous days) I found my position suddenly menaced, at 8 o'clock A. M., by a large body of cavalry. This force approached somewhat stealthily by a road on our right unknown to us. A rapid examination, as it unmasked itself, exhibited as was supposed, some 2000, but from accurate information obtained here, 3000 cavalry of the line, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, and moving a mile on our right and toward the rear, led to the conclusion that it was a ruse to attract attention in that quarter, while the real attack was to be looked for on the high road in front, or a movement on Gen. Quitman, who might have been supposed the usual day's march in the rear. It was presently reported that a heavy column was actually approaching on the main road. Thus it became necessary, while directing a portion of the force against the visible enemy, to guard our large train, reserve ammunition, &c., packed in the square, against the invisible.

The 2d artillery, with a section of Duncan's battery, under the brigade commander, Col. Garland, the 6th infantry under Major Bonneville, with Steptoe's battery, was promptly moved, and so directed as to take the enemy in flank. The head of his column having now reached a point opposite the centre of the town, and distant about half a mile, the batteries soon opened a rapid and effective fire. After some twenty-five rounds the entire column broke, without attempting a charge or firing a shot, and hastily filled up the sides of the convenient hills. Only one company of infantry (of the 6th) was enabled, from distance, to deliver its fire. The broken column was seen to re-unite and resume its march in the direction of Gen. Quitman's approach. The 2d artillery and 8th infantry, with two sections of the light batteries, were put in its track, when the enemy again swerved to the left, and disappeared in the hills. Two miles distant Gen. Quitman was met by the last detachment. He had already discovered the enemy, of whose proximity the firing had admonished him, and promptly taken his order of battle. The discomfitted enemy reached Puebla late at night, and evacuated the place at four in the morning. We took some prisoners, and found a few dead. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 89 killed and wounded. General Santa Anna conducted the enterprise.

It is understood the force which retired from this city the day before yesterday, and to-day, is to take post at Puente del Tesmaluca, distant 12 leagues on the road to the capital, where it is proposed to fortify. Our reception was respectfully and coldly courteous, but without the slightest cordiality. Incessant occupation has not allowed me a moment to look into the resources in the way of supply; but Mr. —— says breadstuff will be had in abundance, less of beef, and perhaps a liberal quantity of small rations.

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.,

W. J. WORTH,

Brevet Major General Commanding.

Capt. Scott, A. A. A. G., headquarters, of the army, Jalapa.

News from the Plains.—*Capture of a Train of Wagons.* A gentleman arrived in town last evening from Westfort, who informs us that just before his departure, a Delaware Indian had arrived from the Plains, giving an account of a [illegible] esale murder of teamsters, by a combined force of Arrapnoes, Camanches and Pawnees. The Indian is a son of Nacomo, the principal chief of the Delawares, and is generally considered a man of veracity. He was found a prisoner at Taos, when Col. Price took that place, and was liberated. His story is, that having started homeward, he fell in with a large body of Indians, of the tribes mentioned, on the Arkansas. They made him prisoner, and only spared his life on the condition that he would join them against the whites. He sets their number down at two hundred fires, which would make the total number of the force about one thousand men.

Near Walnut creek, he states, this formidable party met and attacked a train of thirty wagons, drawn by mule teams, and accompanied only by the drivers and eight or ten horsemen. The Indians surrounded them, and charging suddenly, drove the teamsters from their saddles, and massacred every man of the party! The wagons were loaded with government stores, which, with the mules, the Indians appropriated to their own use.

Puebla, May 31st. To-day we have received authentic news that Gen. Santa Anna has resigned the Presidency for his short unexpired term. Some time since, on his arrival in Mexico, he assumed the functions of civil government, and withdrew from the field as commander of the forces.

His resignation is based ostensibly on the fact that he has not the confidence of the Mexican nation, possibly foreshadowed by the ballot box in the recent election, not yet declared, and the paramount necessity of having a man at the head of the nation calculated to cement union and ensure public confidence.

This occurrence is a direct step either towards peace or subjugation. The sword must soon be sheathed, or Mexican power will be forever subverted. I trust that we shall not have an Algeria system of conquest and colonization on our heads.

Gen. Scott arrived here on the 28th instant, in good health. Gen. Twiggs and his division of Regulars arrived on the 29th. We have some eight thousand troops present and on our line, all as warlike as could be desired, and like torpedos, armed at all points. [Journal of Commerce.

Vera Cruz, June 13. The whole road from Paso de Obejas to within a few miles of Vera Cruz, is literally strewn with broken down wagons, provisions, tent equipage, dead horses and mules, in fact everything appertaining to an invading army. The loss within the past week has been variously estimated at some fifty to one hundred thousand dollars!

Troops are pouring in from all quarters, in detached companies, consequently it is very difficult to keep an accurate account of the different regiments to which they belong.—There is not 1500 encamped on the beach with us—among them are some Voltigeurs.

The city of Vera Cruz is very sickly, and it is difficult to get admission into the hospitals. The diarrhea is carrying a great many off. [Ibid.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated June 26, 1847: "We all desire peace, and hope Gen. Scott will be able to terminate the war the present season; but I have before me a letter from a gentleman in Mexico, connected with the Commissary department; in which he says: 'Gen. Scott's proclamation is, I think, exerting some influence in our favor with the Mexicans, but I much fear that peace is yet far distant. A large portion of the population of Mexico is benefitted by the present state of things, and the warfare they have commenced since the battle of Cerro Gordo is exactly suited to them, and what they delight in.'"

Bold Robbery. The store of C. Ransted & Co. 25 Foster's wharf, was entered on Wednesday afternoon, while Mr. Ransted was absent for a few minutes, and a pocket-book, containing $200 in small bills, and notes to the amount of about $7200, with a bag of specie of $51, were taken from a safe and carried away. The bills were mostly on the Washington Bank. [Star.

Gen. Taylor and the Presidency. The following letter has been addressed by Gen. Taylor to the editor the Cincinnati Signal:—

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Camp near Monterey, May 18, 1847.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your editorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th of April.

At this time, my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes,—neither indeed, have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall no longer be compromised by their expression or discussion in any manner.

From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor to my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connection, that my services are ever at the will and call of the country, and that I am not prepared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office; but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and void of the slightest agency of my own.

For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration; a much more tranquil and satisfactory life, after the termination of my present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the society of my family and particular friends, and in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes.

With these remarks, I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial.

With many wishes for your prosperity in life, and great usefulness in the sphere in which your talents and exertions are embarked, I beg to acknowledge myself

Most truly and respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR,

Major-General U. S. Army.

James W. Taylor, Esq. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Water Pipe. The extent of iron pipes for the distribution of water, which have been laid down in the streets of the city, to the 27th inst., under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, is 37,630 feet. Of this extent about two thirds consist of pipes of six inches diameter—near a quarter of 12 inch pipe, and a twelfth part of 4 inch pipe. On a portion of the line, service pipes, for the delivery of the water at the houses of those who elect to take it have also been laid down. [Advertiser.

Death from Cold Water. On Monday, an Irishman, a laborer upon the water works about a mile from East Needham, died from the too free use of cold water. He had been sent to procure a fresh pail of water, and returned with it about half full. He was asked why he did not fill the pail, but he made no reply, the power of speech having left him. He was immediately carried into a shanty near by, but died in a few minutes.

Accompanying the President are the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, Hon. Nathan Clifford, Attorney General of the United States, Hon. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, Commodore Stewart, Capt. Stein, of the Dragoons, who was wounded in the battle of Buena Vista, and John H. Appleton, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Navy Department. Gov. Mouton, of Louisiana, is also in the train of the President.

Lynch Law. A man by the name of John B. Russell, from Louisiana, has lately been hung by a mob, near Columbus, Texas, for an attempt to rob and murder Alexander Area, a printer on his way to Austin. The reason assigned for this summary justice was, that they had no jail at hand, wherein to put him for safe custody.

The vice chancellor of New York city has decided against the claims of the heirs of Annette Jans upon the Trinity Church property, embracing the larger portion of the Fifth and Eighth wards, which was formerly a farm in the possession of their ancestors. The claim of the heirs was based before the revolution.

In Luck. The new schooner Walter C. Hall, Capt. Asa Hall of Dennis, returned from a mackerel cruise three weeks since, with over two hundred barrels of mackerel, having been but four weeks out. Last week, Capt. Hall, who is *always in luck*, again returned to Dennis, having been out two weeks, with 150 barrels. [Barnstable Patriot.

For Deer Island. Over twenty persons, mostly late immigrants, have been despatched from the city to-day for Deer Island, sick with ship fever. Nine of them came in the bark Prospect, and were apparently healthy when that vessel came up from Quarantine. [Traveller of yesterday.]

From Mexico. Later dates have been received from Vera Cruz, but no news of great importance. Santa Anna had withdrawn his resignation of the office of President, and complete anarchy reigned in Mexico. The city of Mexico was not fortified.

At Dedham, on Monday afternoon, a bolt of lightning descended by the stove funnel into the railroad depot, and ran along upon the rails under the cars as they were entering the depot. Two or three horses, which were standing outside the depot, were knocked down; but no other damage was done. [Traveller.

Shocking Accident. We learn that a fatal and shocking accident occurred on Monday on the Vermont and Central Railroad, at White River Village. A Mr. Willard, a citizen of the place, was blown up while blasting rocks, his head being literally torn to pieces. [Trav.

Ananiah Dodge, postmaster at Frankfort Mills, Me., has been found guilty of abstracting money from the mail, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the jail at Belfast. The indictment against him for detaining letter packets was withdrawn.

A stage driver named John Carpenter has been arrested in Rockford, Coosa county, Alabama, charged with robbing the Mail. Some seven or eight mails despatched from Huntsville to Montgomery are missing, and circumstances point to the man arrested as the robber.

Freewill Baptist ministers, 396 of them, have signed a protest withholding Christian fellowship from those "guilty of the sin of slavery," which is published in the Morning Star at Dover, N. H.

A large sum of money has been found in some secluded vault in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. It is uncertain whether it belonged to the Mexican government or to some private individual.

The Patterson House and Estate in Elm street, long famous as Wilde's tavern, was disposed of on Wednesday at private sale, for $95,000. The purchaser was Mr. Smith.

The Lawrence Courier says that the freshet last week was the heaviest June freshet on the Merrimac for many years.

The Air-Line Railroad Petition, before the late Rhode Island Legislature, was continued by agreement until the next session.

The Presidency. The Columbus (Ga.) Times calls upon the Northern Democrats to bring out Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire, as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, as a man who has a "Southern heart," and is not "*fishy*" on the Wilmot Proviso question; and the Charleston Mercury echoes the call. No Northern man is to be supported at the South, unless he is wedded to Southern principles. [Courier.

Later from Brazil. Capt. Perkins, of brig Granite, which arrived at Salem from Rio Grande, on Tuesday, states that the Brazilian government were making active preparations for war with Buenos Ayres; troops were daily arriving at Rio Grande, and proceeding to the frontiers, and it was the general opinion that a war between the two governments was inevitable.

Fire in Manchester. On Saturday night, about half past twelve o'clock, the Steam Planing Mill of Mr. Daniel Friend, in Manchester, Mass., was discovered to be on fire, and with its contents was entirely destroyed. Probable loss, including goods in the building, about $2500. Insurance at the New England office, in Concord, for $1200.

Progress of Immigration. There have arrived at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, between the 2d of April and the 26th of June, this year, a period of 85 days, 75,000 emigrants. By far the largest portions are Germans, having the means and intention of moving to the far West. Very little sickness has been experienced amongst them. [Journal of Commerce.

Death by Drowning. A young man named John Mack, about 22 years old, was drowned on Sunday forenoon, while bathing in the Merrimack, near the Lawrence Corporation. He was unable to swim. [Lowell Courier.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr Streeter, Mr Jesse Morris to Miss Susan P. Ross; In the First Universalist Church, Mr George E. Bidler to Miss Mary A. Robinson.

28th inst, by Rev. C. K. Colver, Mr Robert W. Amazeen to Miss M. Anna Kirkey, both of Roxbury.

In Somerville, 29th ult, by Rev. Mr Ellis of Charlestown, George Francis Cutter, Purser U. S. Navy, to Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of Charles Forster, Esq., of S.

In Weymouth, 23d ult, by Rev. Mr Jones, (late missionary to Persia,) Mr Samuel Webb, of Baltimore, to Miss Deborah A. Pratt, of W.

In Lynn, Mr Thomas Herbert, of the firm of John H. Sweet and Co., of this city, to Miss Mary Anna, daughter of Wm. Bassett, Esq., of Lynn.

In East Medway, by Rev. Mr Harding, Mr Wm. W. Leland of Sherburne, to Miss Clara H., only daughter of J. D. Richardson of M.

In Wayland, on the 24th ult, by Rev. Mr Allen, Mr Edward Rice, Jr., to Miss Sarah G. Reeves, both of W.

In Salem, Mr Albert Day to Margaret E. Hayman; Mr Benjamin Brown, Jr., to Miss Christiana Eppesen.

In Northborough, June 23, by Rev. Mr. Houghton, Mr William Collins, of Southboro', to Miss Charlotte P. Fay, daughter of John F. Fay, Esq.

In Barre, June 22, Mr Charles R. Moules to Miss Susan K. Macular.

In Petersham, June 22, Mr George B. Gallond to Miss Adeline Blanchard.

In Paris, at the Legation of the United States, April 30, Rev. Romeo Elton, DD., late Professor in Brown University, R. I., to Miss Prothesia S. Goss, of London.

In Ipswich, Mr Richard Patten to Miss Mary Hodgkins. Mr Daniel Warren to Miss Harriet Wilson.

In Ipswich, Mr George C. Lord to Miss Martha A., daughter of Levi Lord, Esq., all of I.

In Newbury, Mr Geo. Kendall to Miss Mary E. Kimball, both of Georgetown.

In Newburyport, Mr Jno. Parker to Miss Catharine Evans.

DEATHS.

In this city, 27th inst, Charles William, only son of William Brodhead, 7 years, 1 month, 16 days.

Charlotte A., wife of Wm. W. Miller, 39.

26th inst, Mrs Sarah Foster, in the 82d year of her age.

In Roxbury, 25th inst, Mrs Harriet Davis, relict of the late Charles Davis Esq., of R.

In New Haven, 25th inst, Mrs Rebecca Webster, relict of the late Noah Webster, in the 82d year of her age.

On board ship Delhi, March 13th, on her passage from Boston to Bombay, Augustus E. Daniels, 23, son of David Daniels, Esq., of Danvers.

In Charlestown, 29th ult, Mr Thomas Harmon, 29. 30th ult, Mrs Charlotte Sawyer, 65.

At Dorchester, 26th ult, John Lemist, Esq., a soldier of the revolution, 84.

At Dorchester, June 25, Benjamin B. Leeds, Esq., 80.

At Hingham, 25th ult, Mrs Lydia, wife of Hiram Whiton, and daughter of Capt Hawkes Loring, 24.

At Broomfield, Charles City, Co., Va., 17th ult, Mrs Mary T. Jones, wife of Henry L. Jones, and eldest daughter of ex-president Tyler.

In Waltham, 25th ult, George E., eldest son of Nathaniel Maynard, 22.

In Framingham, Isaac Warren Esq., 72, for forty years a merchant of that place.

June 25th, Hannah Wheeler, only child of Wm. S. and Susan H. Bennett, of Lowell, 7 mos.

26th ult, Mr Ezra Hemenway, 68.

In Jamaica, Plain, June 24, Robert, only son of Robert Seaver Esq., P. M., 7 yrs.

In Salem, June 25, Caleb Buffum, 88, a member of the Society of Friends.

In Nashua, N. H. June 26, Clement Woodbury, 36.

In Worcester, Wednesday, June 23d, Ann Earle, wife of Timothy Earle, 21.

June 24th, Mrs Caroline Cutler, wife of Mr Calvin Foster, and daughter of Samuel Cutler, Esq., of Amherst, 27.

In Shrewsbury, May 14, Mr Nathan Pratt, 87.

In Fitchburgh, Mrs Sarah, relict of the late Capt. Luther Bates, formerly of Thompson, Ct., 74.

In North Brookfield, Miss Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Moore, 53.

In Beverly, Harriet, wife of Mr. Paul Hall, and daughter of the late David Standley, 32. Augusta, wife of Mr James Williams, and daughter of Mr William Standley, 22.

In Lynn, very suddenly, David Farrington, Esq., 50.

In Beverly, William, son of Mr William A. Patch, 34.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing July 4.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
Sunday.	4 28	7 40	11 30	15 12
Monday.	4 28	7 39	morn	15 11
Tuesday.	4 29	7 39	0 5	15 10
Wednesday.	4 30	7 39	0 42	15 9
Thursday.	4 30	7 38	1 24	15 8
Friday.	4 31	7 38	2 11	15 7
Saturday.	4 32	7 38	3 0	15 6

Review of the Markets.

Boston, July 2.

ASHES—The market remains much the same as last week. Moderate sales of Pots at 5a5¼c, and Pearls at 6¼a6½c per lb, cash.

COAL—The arrivals from Nova Scotia have been quite large, but a considerable portion of what has come was previously contracted for. Sales of several cargoes of Sydney and Pictou at 7a7 25 per chaldron, cash.—The receipts of Anthracite have been less than usual.—It is retailing at 7 50 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The operations the past week have not been large, but the market is firmer. The sales comprise 600a800 bags St Domingo, at 6¼a6½c; 2a300 do Rio, 7a7¼c; 100 do do, 7¾c: Java, 8½a9c; Porto Cabello, 7¾c, and Maracaibo 7¾a7¾c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—The season being favorable for a large crop, prices have declined. Sales of Eastern pressed at $12 per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market is inactive. Several parcels of Southern have arrived, but, owing to a scarcity of bark, tanners have not come into market, which causes Hides to be dull, although Leather is in good demand at improving prices. A cargo from Montevideo, and two from Rio Grande, received via Rio Janeiro, are not offered, but are stored for higher prices. Sales of 1500 Southern, at 10a10½c; 2200 do do at 10¼c per lb; a few bales Calcutta Cow, dry, ordinary, 55c, and some salted, $1,05 each, 6 mos.

HOPS—But few in the market, and sales are making by retail at 9a9½c per lb, cash. The prospect for the coming crop is exceedingly favorable; and, from present appearances, will be unprecedentedly large.

LIME—Large sales of Thomaston at 73c per cask, cash.

METALS—There is a good demand for Sheathing Copper, which sells quick at 23½c; Yellow Sheathing Metal at 20c per lb, 6 mos. In Iron, there have been sales of Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, at 31a31 50.—Of two cargoes of Swedes which have arrived, most of it was for the trade, and it is held at $85 per ton. American $25a32 per ton, 6 mos. In Lead there has been but little doing. Small sales by retail, at 4½c per lb, cash; 6408 pigs having arrived since our last, of which 2000 have been sold at about 4 40 per 100 lbs, cash. It is held generally at 4½c per lb, which price buyers are not willing to pay. Nails are in active demand, at 4¼a4½c per lb, 6 mos.

MOLASSES—The stock is considerably reduced, and prices are firmer. The sales comprise 600a800 bhds Cuba sweet at 21 to 22c; 600 do sour, to distillers, 20c; some parcels Trinidad and Sagua at 24c per gallon, 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—For Pork, there is no speculative demand, and the sales have been confined to the daily wants of the trade. The stock not being large, holders do not anticipate any material falling off, and they do not press sales. Prime is held at 14 50a15; mess 17 75 a18; clear $20 per bbl, 4 mos, but some parcels have been forced off at a considerable reduction from these prices. Beef is scarce, and Western mess sells at 14 50 a15 per bbl, 4 mos. Lard is in fair demand, at 9½a10c in bbls, and for prime, in kegs, 10½c per lb, 4 mos.—Hams meet with a ready sale, at 10½a11c per lb, cash, and 4 mos. Butter is plenty, and prices are lower.—Cheese is in good demand, and prime new milk sells at 9c per lb, cash.

RICE—There have been no arrivals, and the stock is quite light. Small sales to the trade at 5¼a5½c per lb, 6 mos.

SUGAR—There has been a fair demand for box Sugars the past week, and prices are firm. The sales comprise about 1500 boxes Cuba brown and yellow at 6¼a8c, and some white for export at 7c per lb, short price, 6 mos.

TALLOW—There is but little in the market. Sales 3000 lbs rendered at 9½c per lb, cash.

WOOL—There has been a good demand for domestic fleece, and large sales have been made at full prices. We hear of no sales of foreign.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

By Horatio Harris & Co. Oranges—1689 boxes, poor order, 70c a $1 per box, 60 ds.

Walnuts—120 bags, 5½c per lb, 4 mos.

Filberts—100 bags, $5 70 a 5 75 per 100 lbs, 4 mos.

Almonds—4 bags paper shell, 10½c per lb, 4 mos.

Corn—385 sacks yellow, 89½c—003 do white, 84 a 81c—100 do mixed, 80c, cash—bags 6½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, July 2. Flour—The market has been gradually declining, and the operations have been principally to meet the demands for home consumption.—The supply is less than usual at this season of the year, and as holders generally are not anxious to sell, but are waiting for better prices, the market has become more settled. There has been a fair demand for Genesee at 7 25a7 37½ for common brands; Ohio and Michigan 7a 712½ per bbl, cash. The stock of Southern is still small, and prices are in a great degree nominal. It is held at about 7 50 for common, and $8 per bbl for extra.

Grain—In Corn there has not been much doing, and prices have been rather unsettled. Northern yellow has been sold at 1 08, yellow flat and white have been held nominally at $1, but subsequently the market has become more settled. 2000 bushels yellow flat sold at 1 02, and 2000 do at $1 per bushel. The latter quotation, at the close, could hardly be obtained. White is nominal at 95a 97c per bushel, with but little doing.—Oats have arrived freely, and prices are lower. Sales of Northern at 50c, and Eastern at 55c per bushel, cash. Rye is scarce, and is held at 1 30 per bushel.

New York, June 28, 2½ P. M. Flour—There are buyers to any extent for shipping at 7a7 12 for Western, in good order; and some 10,000 bbls have been sold.—Corn—5000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats 50 a 53c.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, June 28.

At Market, 540 Beef Cattle, 12 yokes Working Oxen, 38 Cows and Calves, 1500 Sheep and Lambs, and 500 Swine.

Beef Cattle—Extra, 0 00; first quality, 7 25; second do, 6 50; third do, $6.

Working Oxen—Sales were made at $72, 80, and $95.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at $19, 21, 26, 32 and $40, according to quality.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales of Sheep in lots at $2, 2 13, 2 75 and 3 50 to 4 75.

Swine—Sales at wholesale, 5½c for Sows, and 6½ for Barrows. At retail, from 6½ to 7a8c.

SALES OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

30 shares		Western Railroad, rights off, 7½ per ct adv.
10	do	Cheshire do, 30 paid, $89 per sh.
17	do	Boston and Worcester do, 20¼ per ct adv.
15	do	Boston & Providence RR, 11½ per ct adv.
6	do	Boston & Maine Railroad, 11 ½ per ct adv.
46	do	Troy and Greenbush do, (par $50,) 80 a 81 per ct.
6	do	Laconia Manufacturing Co, 1 per ct adv.
30	do	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co, div off, 82 a $82½ per sh.
20	do	Shawmut Bank, $95 per sh.
11	do	Merchants' Bank, 2¼ per ct adv.

New Bedford Oil Market, June 28.—[For the week.] Sperm—There is a moderate demand, with sales since our last of 403 at 93c; and 300 do on private terms. At Holmes Hole we hear of sales of about 500 bbls, the price of which we did not learn.

Whale—There has been a fair amount of business for the season, and the transactions are at an advance on previous rates. Sales of 1630 bbls handsome North West Coast, at 34c; 200 bbls selected NW Coast, on private terms, and 305 bbls dark, at 31½c.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb.	16@.. 22	Do. West'n, lb.	..@..
Do. tub, ℔ lb	16@.. 20	Lard, best, ℔ lb	10@..
Cheese, new milk, ℔ lb	7@.. 10	Do. West'n, keg ℔ lb	10@..
Do. four meal	4@.. 6	Veal, ℔ lb	6@..
Eggs, ℔ dozen	..@.. 16	Calves, whole	6@..
Beef, fresh, lb	6@.. 12	Lamb, ℔ qr	75@ 1
Do. salted, ℔ lb	..@.. 8	Mutton, ℔ lb	8@..
Do. smoked	..@.. 12	Sheep, whole, lb	6@..
Hogs, whole	7½@.. 8	Chickens, ℔ pr	75@ 1
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	10@.. 12	Turkeys, each	1 00@ 1
Do. salted, ℔ lb	9@.. 10	Pigeons, ℔ doz	..@..
Hams, Bos'n, lb	10@.. 12	Geese, Mongl,	1 25@ 1

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, ℔ p'k	20@.. 25	Onions, doz bun	..@ 1
Do. swt, ℔ pk	..@.. ..	Beets, bush	..@..
Cabages, n'w, oz	..@.. ..	Beans, ℔ bush.	1 50@ 1
Squashes, ℔ lb	..@.. 3	Parsley, ℔ box	..@..
Turnips, bush	62@.. 75	Lettuce, ℔ doz	25@..
Peas, g'n, bush.	1 25 a 1 50	Pot'toes, n'w, pk	..a..
Tomatoes, doz.	50 a.. 75	Horseradish, lb.	4a..
St'ng Beans, pk	.. a.. 50	Mar. Squashes lb	..a..
Cucumbers, doz	37 a.. 50		
Radishes, dozen bunches,	25 a.. 37	Spinach, bushel	25 a..

FRUIT.

Cranberries, bu	2 00@ 2 50	Pears, ℔ bush.	..@..
Quinces, bush.	..@.. ..	Apples, dried, lb	5½@..
Chestnuts, bush	..@.. ..	Oranges, ℔ box	5 00@
Shellbarks, bush	..@.. ..	Lemons, ℔ box	6 00@
Grapes, Ham. lb	..@.. ..	Figs, ℔ lb	10@..
Apples, ℔ bush	2 00@ 2 50	Peaches, dri'd lb	..a..
Whortleberries, ℔ quart	.. a.. ..	Strawberries, bx	23 a..
		Cherries, quart	12 a..
Blueberries, qt.	.. a.. ..	Raspberries, qt.	..a..
Watermelons, each	25 a.. 50	Gooseberries, qt	6 a..
		Currants, quart	..a..
Pine Apples, eh	17 a.. 25	Plums, ℔ quart	..a..

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, ℔ bbl, cash price	14 00@15 00	Ohio Mess	17 50@
Navy Mess, bbl.	13 50@14 00	Do. Prime	..@
No. 1 do	13 00@13 50	Boston Lard, in bbls, ℔ lb	10@..
Pork, Bos'n, ex. cl. ℔ bbl	..@22 00	Ohio do., do., do	10@..
Bost'n Clear	..@21 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb	..@..
Ohio, ex. clear.	..@21 00	Do., Ohio, ℔ lb	..@..
Do. Clear	..@20 00	Tongues, ℔ bbl.	18 00@

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs.	16@.. 20	Cheese, best, ton	7½@..
Tub, best, ℔ ton	15@.. 18	Do, common, ton	5@..
Shipping, ℔ ton	7@.. 10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz	..@..

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl.	4 00@ 5 00	Onions, ℔ bbl.	..@..
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 75@ 2 00	Pickles, ℔ bbl.	6 50@ 7
Beets, ℔ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25	Peppers, ℔ bbl.	6 00@
Carrots, ℔ bbl.	1 00@ 1 25	Mangoes, ℔ bbl.	6 00@

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B. Ayres, dry, lb	13½@.. 14	African, ℔ lb	11@..
Pernam., d. s. lb	9½@.. 10	Calcutta Cow, g. salted, each	1 00@ 1
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	13½@.. 14		
W. Indian, ℔ lb	10@.. 11	Do., dry	70@..

HAY.

Country, ℔ 100 lbs	80@.. 85	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton	12 00@
		Straw, 100 lbs.	50@..

HOPS.

1st sort, 1846, lb	8½@.. 9	2nd sort	..@..

LEATHER.

Phil., best, ℔ lb	22@.. 24	N.Y. red, light.	16@..
Do. country,	21@.. 22½	Do. do., heavy.	13@..
Balt., city tan	22@.. 24	East'n slaugh'r.	16@..
Do., dry hide	20@.. 21	Do. dry hide	15@..

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask	70@.. 72	L'Etang, St. Geo co. white l'p.	..@..
Camden	60@.. 62	Do. 1st quality.	..@..

WOOD.

Walnut, ℔ cord	.. a.. ..	Eastern, hard, cargo, ℔ cord.	5 00 a 5
White Oak, do.	.. a.. ..	Do. soft	..a..
Pine	4 50 a 5 00	South Shore, h'd	5 00 a 6
Charcoal, bask't	.. a.. 33		

WOOL.

Saxony fl'ce, lb.	45@.. 50	Com. to ¼ blood	28@..
Do. prime	45@.. 50	Lambs, super	34@..
Do. lambs	..@.. ..	Do. 1st quality.	30@..
Am. full blood	40@.. 45	Do. 2d do	19@..
Am. ½ blood	30@.. 33	Do. 3d do	14@..

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEG[illegible]

JUNE SESSION[illegible]

Mr. Fowler moved to insert a [illegible] *Resolved*, That the constit[illegible] recognises the power of Congres[illegible] traffic in slaves between the d[illegible] this Union, and that it is the du[illegible] al Government to avail themselv[illegible] er to obliterate the worst featur[illegible] national evil.

SPEECH OF MR. FOW[illegible]

I do not propose, at this lat[illegible] the House by any extended rem[illegible] tend to do is, to advert for a [illegible] clause of the Constitution whic[illegible] distinctly recognises, in the la[illegible] amendment proposed, the power[illegible] prohibit the inter-State trade i[illegible] this power is possessed by the [illegible] ment, has been asserted by so[illegible] distinguished jurists in the co[illegible] Daniel Webster, Judge Cran[illegible] Austin, John Gallison and oth[illegible] the unanimous declaration of b[illegible] the Legislature of Pennsylvan[illegible] shown by a preamble and r[illegible] adopted. These resolutions w[illegible] into the House of Representativ[illegible] by Hon. William J. Dane, after[illegible] ry of the Treasury under Gen. [illegible] the period of the removal of th[illegible] am not mistaken, passed both [illegible] unanimous vote, and were app[illegible] ernor William Findley, on the [illegible] 1819. [Mr. F. here read an [illegible] proceedings of the Pennsylvania[illegible] which he had referred, declaring [illegible] er of Congress to prohibit the m[illegible] vile persons after the year 18[illegible] recognized in the ninth section o[illegible] cle of the Constitution."]

Many have contended that this[illegible] lating and controlling the domes[illegible] is conferred by the 8th section o[illegible] of the Constitution, wherein Co[illegible] ized "to regulate commerce with[illegible] *and among the several States.*" [illegible] ion, the ninth section of the 1st[illegible] the most unequivocal recognition[illegible] It says—"The *migration* or *imp*[illegible] persons as any of the existing S[illegible] proper to admit, shall not be pr[illegible] Congress prior to the year 1808[illegible] me that the word "*migration*" [illegible] and distinctly to the inter-State s[illegible] can refer to nothing else; while [illegible] *portation*" refers as distinctly [illegible] slave trade. Under the power[illegible] this clause of the Constitution, C[illegible] ly acted so far as relates to th[illegible] trade, by making the importation[illegible] sons, piracy; while they have [illegible] as my knowledge extends, altog[illegible] to exercise their authority in re[illegible] gration of such persons from one[illegible] er. Some of the Slave States t[illegible] not unfavorable to the prohibition[illegible] Mississippi, by its Constitution, [illegible] Alabama by its legislation, have[illegible] introduction of slaves from oth[illegible] their borders. If the latter State[illegible] it, they have seriously meditated[illegible] proved by the extract from the [illegible] Legislative committee just read [illegible] man from New Ipswich.

The gentleman from Canaan, [illegible] spoke of the compromises in rela[illegible] contained in the Constitution, an[illegible] prised that he did not mention th[illegible] to in the amendment now under[illegible] It was as much of a compromise [illegible] the domestic slave trade until a[illegible] was not to prohibit the foreign [illegible] same period.

Believing, sir, that Congress [illegible] power claimed in the proposed a[illegible] that its exercise would prevent [illegible] worst horrors of slavery, the inhu[illegible] of husbands and wives, parents a[illegible] the slave dealers, I have offered t[illegible] and hope it may prevail.

Crops. The wheat in Shena[illegible] Va., is said to be good, to be we[illegible] promise a fine yield. Within a f[illegible] prospects of an average yield in[illegible] Rockingham have been greatly e[illegible] quality of the wheat is said to be[illegible] perior to that of last years's cro[illegible] Enquirer, Monday.

Wheat Crop in Winconsin. [illegible] papers state that the wheat c[illegible] northern Winconsin, looks magni[illegible] there is a fair prospect of such [illegible] never before been harvested in th[illegible]

Crops in Kentucky. We are [illegible] intelligent and judicious farmer f[illegible] of Kentucky, that the wheat c[illegible] fair, and the other crops promise [illegible] [Cincinnati Atlas.

Growth of Vegetation. The [illegible] section of the state was never b[illegible] the growth of vegetation, than [illegible] time, and grain generally never [illegible] A gentleman who measured a c[illegible] field on Saturday last, again meas[illegible] four hours afterwards, and fou[illegible] grown *three inches*—and farmer[illegible] they have known such a *cracking*[illegible] in their fields, as its rapid growth[illegible] during the last week. [Barnstal[illegible]

The Crops of the Country[illegible] past week, we have carefully co[illegible] from almost every state in our c[illegible] ing the prospects of our agricul[illegible] Form the statements made in th[illegible] papers, we doubt not that the wh[illegible] present year will be smaller tha[illegible] but there will still be, not only [illegible] ply the wants of the country, bu[illegible] for exportation. The prospect [illegible] and oats, is excellent; and the a[illegible] corn—unless some remarkable [illegible] change the prospect—will be gr[illegible] former crop. Flax, hemp, tob[illegible] articles, are all spoken of as p[illegible] while the cotton crop will be sh[illegible] Post.

The following compliment to the[illegible] copied from the Glasgow Journal o[illegible]

On seeing the American flag flowi[illegible] birth day from the window [illegible] Consul's office, Glasgow.

Hail to our brethren's banner! let [illegible]
On peaceful airs, to greet our fe[illegible]
Better from friendly mansion than [illegible]
And happier thus than in the ba[illegible]

Bright emblem of a distant, but a [illegible]
Thy stars and stripes attract our[illegible]
May ever thus thy starry beauty s[illegible]
And blend in tribute to our mon[illegible]

No hand would stay thee in thy h[illegible]
And thus in commerces' mart [illegible]
high;
And thousands greet thee with u[illegible]
Columbia's standard in our Brit[illegible]

Dr. Judson's House Burne[illegible] Dr. Judson, dated Rangoon, [illegible] states that the house in Maulma[illegible] effects were left, had been set o[illegible] to ashes. His clothing and his[illegible] American presents and every [illegible] were consumed. He is allowe[illegible] Rangoon in the character of a [illegible] eign religion, but is strictly pro[illegible] king proselytes. The success[illegible] King's son has produced no cha[illegible]

A Sad Case. We have se[illegible] Virginia, which mentions tha[illegible] ago, a beautiful and accompli[illegible] daughter of a distinguished citi[illegible] became the wife of a gentlema[illegible] puted to be a widower, and w[illegible] time before returned from Chin[illegible] certained that his first wife is a[illegible] her death having been cunning[illegible] liberately circulated. [Philade[illegible]

Traits of the Hodmen. [illegible] tion!" exclaimed a hod-car[illegible] piece of *morther* in me eye!" [illegible] "Morther, is it," replied [illegible] "thin just put in a piece of [illegible] you'll have a *wall* eye iv it."

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE,—JUNE SESSION.

Mr. Fowler moved to insert a new resolution.

Resolved, That the constitution distinctly recognises the power of Congress to prohibit the traffic in slaves between the different states of this Union, and that it is the duty of the General Government to avail themselves of this power to obliterate the worst feature of this great national evil.

SPEECH OF MR. FOWLER.

I do not propose, at this late hour to detain the House by any extended remarks. All I intend to do is, to advert for a moment to the clause of the Constitution which to my mind, distinctly recognises, in the language of the amendment proposed, the power of Congress to prohibit the inter-State trade in slaves. That this power is possessed by the general government, has been asserted by some of the most distinguished jurists in the country, such as Daniel Webster, Judge Cranch, James T. Austin, John Gallison and others. Such was the unanimous declaration of both branches of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1819, as shown by a preamble and resolutions then adopted. These resolutions were introduced into the House of Representatives of that State by Hon. William J. Dane, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. Jackson, about the period of the removal of the deposits, if I am not mistaken, passed both Houses by an unanimous vote, and were approved by Governor William Findley, on the 22d December, 1819. [Mr. F. here read an extract from the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature to which he had referred, declaring that "the power of Congress to prohibit the migration of service persons after the year 1808 is expressly recognized in the ninth section of the first article of the Constitution."]

Many have contended that this power of regulating and controlling the domestic slave trade, is conferred by the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, wherein Congress is authorized "to regulate commerce with foreign nations *and among the several States*." But, in my opinion, the ninth section of the 1st article, affords the most unequivocal recognition of this power. It says—"The *migration* or *importation* of such persons as any of the existing States may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808." It seems to me that the word "*migration*" refers clearly and distinctly to the inter-State slave trade, and can refer to nothing else; while the word "*importation*" refers as distinctly to the foreign slave trade. Under the power recognized in this clause of the Constitution, Congress promptly acted so far as relates to the foreign slave trade, by making the importation of servile persons, piracy; while they have hitherto, so far as my knowledge extends, altogether neglected to exercise their authority in respect to the migration of such persons from one State to another. Some of the Slave States themselves seem not unfavorable to the prohibition of this trade. Mississippi, by its Constitution, and I believe Alabama by its legislation, have forbidden the introduction of slaves from other States into their borders. If the latter State has not done it, they have seriously meditated doing so, as proved by the extract from the report of their Legislative committee just read by the gentleman from New Ipswich.

The gentleman from Canaan, Mr. Speaker, spoke of the compromises in relation to slavery contained in the Constitution, and I was surprised that he did not mention the one referred to in the amendment now under consideration. It was as much of a compromise not to prohibit the domestic slave trade until after 1808, as it was not to prohibit the foreign trade until the same period.

Believing, sir, that Congress possesses the power claimed in the proposed amendment, and that its exercise would prevent some of the worst horrors of slavery, the inhuman separation of husbands and wives, parents and children by the slave dealers, I have offered the amendment, and hope it may prevail.

CROPS. The wheat in Shenandoah county, Va., is said to be good, to be well filled, and to promise a fine yield. Within a few weeks, the prospects of an average yield in Augusta and Rockingham have been greatly enhanced. The quality of the wheat is said to be decidedly superior to that of last year's crop. [Richmond Enquirer, Monday.

Wheat Crop in Winconsin. The Milwaukie papers state that the wheat crop throughout northern Winconsin, looks magnificent, and that there is a fair prospect of such a crop as has never before been harvested in the territory.

Crops in Kentucky. We are informed by an intelligent and judicious farmer from the interior of Kentucky, that the wheat crop will be very fair, and the other crops promise to be first rate. [Cincinnati Atlas.

Growth of Vegetation. The weather in this section of the state was never better suited to the growth of vegetation, than at the present time, and grain generally never looked better. A gentleman who measured a corn stalk in his field on Saturday last, again measured it twenty-four hours afterwards, and found that it had grown *three inches*—and farmers tell us they they have known such a *cracking and snapping* in their fields, as its rapid growth has produced during the last week. [Barnstable Patriot.

THE CROPS OF THE COUNTRY. During the past week, we have carefully collected accounts from almost every state in our country, respecting the prospects of our agricultural products. From the statements made in the different papers, we doubt not that the wheat crop of the present year will be smaller than that of 1846; but there will still be, not only enough to supply the wants of the country, but a large amount for exportation. The prospect for rye, barley and oats, is excellent; and the amount of Indian corn—unless some remarkable cause should change the prospect—will be great beyond any former crop. Flax, hemp, tobacco, and other articles, are all spoken of as promising well—while the cotton crop will be short. [Pittsburg Post.

The following compliment to the American flag is copied from the Glasgow Journal of 1st June.

On seeing the American flag flowing on the Queen's birth day from the window of the American Consul's office, Glasgow.

Hail to our brethren's banner! let it float
 On peaceful airs, to greet our festive day;
Better from friendly mansion than from moat,
 And happier thus than in the battle's fray:

Bright emblem of a distant, but a kindred shore!
 Thy stars and stripes attract our fondest gaze;
May ever thus thy starry beauty soar,
 And blend in tribute to our monarch's praise.

No hand would stay thee in thy holy flight,
 And thus in commerces' mart thou stream'st on high;
And thousands greet thee with unfeigned delight—
 Columbia's standard in our British sky.

DR. JUDSON'S HOUSE BURNED. A letter from Dr. Judson, dated Rangoon, March 2, 1847, states that the house in Maulmain, in which his effects were left, had been set on fire and burned to ashes. His clothing and his wife's, all their American presents and every article of value were consumed. He is allowed to remain in Rangoon in the character of a minister of a foreign religion, but is strictly prohibited from making proselytes. The succession of the late King's son has produced no change.

A SAD CASE. We have seen a letter from Virginia, which mentions that a year or two ago, a beautiful and accomplished female, the daughter of a distinguished citizen of that state, became the wife of a gentleman of fortune reputed to be a widower, and who had a short time before returned from China. It is now ascertained that his first wife is alive, the story of her death having been cunningly devised and deliberately circulated. [Philadelphia Inquirer.

TRAITS OF THE HODMEN. "Och, murtheration!" exclaimed a hod-carrier, "I've got a piece of *morther* in me eye!"

"Morther, is it," replied his companion; "thin just put in a piece of a brick-bat, and you'll have a *wall* eye iv it."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Salt Grass at Auction in Chelsea.

WILL be sold by Public Auction, in lots to suit purchasers, on SATURDAY, 3d day of July, at 3 o'clk, P. M., (weather Fair or Foul,) on the New Malden Road in Chelsea, within half a mile of Winnisimmet Ferry, all the Grass standing on about 175 acres of Marsh, well known as the Danforth Marsh and Marsh belonging to the Winnisimmet Company.

N. B. The New Dam is completed, and effectually keeps out the Tide Water, which will enable the purchaser to Mow and Cure the Hay at any time. A plan of the premises may be seen by calling on the Agent of the Winnisimmet Company, at the Ferry Office, Chelsea side, or upon the Auctioneer.

Terms Cash—payable within one week from the sale and before cutting the grass. JOHN FENNO, Agt.
JOHN LOW, Auct. 1w jy3

FARMERS'

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

WAS Incorporated Feb 1844, expressly for the Farming community, and can, by its By-Laws, have no connection with the compact portion of cities, villages, or any other hazardous property.

Whole number of Policies made, May 4th, 1847,		2048
Amount of Risk,	do.	$1,514,701
Amount of Premium Notes,		91,825
RECEIPTS.		
From the five per cent fund,		$4,642,44
Paid losses by fire,	120,999	
Expenses of Officers, Agts. and Direc's.	213,315	
Money on hand,	130,0.0	
		$4,642,44

Any persons wishing to become members can make application at the Office, Georgetown, Mass., or to any of the following Directors or Agents.

DIRECTORS.—David Mighill, Moses Carter, Asa Nelson, Paul Dole and John Kimball, of Georgetown; Arza Brown, Hamilton; Thomas Perley, Boxford; Philip E. Hill, Bridgewater; John G. Hood, Topsfield; John Tenney, Methuen; George F. Whittredge, Lynnfield; E. Russell Hinkley, Woburn; Daniel Alden, Middleborough; Stephen Lovett, Bellingham; Samuel J. Lyons, Gill.

AGENTS.—Joseph French, Henry B. Pratt, Shrewsbury; Otis Newton, Westboro'; Erastus L. Metcalfe, Franklin; Calvin Shelton, Athol; Marias M. Hovey, Sutton; Augustus Phipps, Hopkinton; George S. Baker, Fall River; Henry G. Davis, Milbury; George M. Prentiss, Worcester; Joel Chapin, Springfield; Theophilus Herrick, Gloucester; George Giddings, Sandwich; Adolphus Smith, Newton; George Childs' Leyden; John M. Read, West Bridgewater; Ebenezer French, Amesbury; Rufus Holden, Acton; Benjamin W. Fay, New Salem; Jacob Collier, Northfield; Daniel Abbott, Salem; John Nash, Abington; Henry Cowell, Wrentham; A. H. Bullen, Northampton.

DAVID MIGHILL, President.
WILLIAM BOYNTON, Sec'y.
Georgetown, July 3, 1847.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of
TIMOTHY EAMES,
late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WARREN NIXON, Admr.
Framingham, June 29, 1847. 3w jy3

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of
ISAAC CARVER,
late of Wayland, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
ELISHA CHILD, Exr.
Wayland, June 29, 1847. 3w jy3

To Silas Mirick of Hopkinton, in the County of Middlesex, Assignee of the Estate of DAVID G. COLBURN, of the same Hopkinton, housewright, an insolvent debtor.

YOU are hereby directed to call the third meeting of the Creditors of the said Colburn to be holden at the Probate Office, in Cambridge, on the nineteenth day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon to prove their demands not already proved, and to attend to the account of the Assignee, then to be exhibited for allowance, by publishing notification thereof three weeks successively in the Massachusetts Ploughman, before said meeting.

And you are directed to give written notice by mail or otherwise, to all known creditors of the said Colburn, four days at least before said time.

Dated at Cambridge, June 30, 1847.
S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Prob.
A true copy—Attest: SILAS MIRICK, Assignee.
jy3 3w

Bridgewater State Normal School.

THIS School for the education of Teachers, will commence its next Term on Wednesday, the 4th August, 1847. Those desirous of entering the School must be present on that day, to undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar and Arithmetic.

Those who enter the School must present a certificate of good moral character; and must declare an intention of remaining at the School for not less than three successive terms.

Those who have passed a term at the school, will be received again on the conditions which existed when they became members. No one will be received after the commencement of a term; nor except in special cases, if he or she intends to leave during the term. Male pupils must, on entering, be at least 17, and females at least 16 years of age. Each term consists of 14 weeks. Tuition is FREE to those who intend to become Teachers in this State.—Board, $2 per week. Books are let to the Scholars. Each pupil pays one dollar a term for the use of books and for the School expenses.
jy3 3w N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the West Cambridge Post Office, June 30th, 1847.

Butterfield S 2	Long Stephen
Barlow John	Hudson Thomas
Blake Leonard	Ladd John
Badger Jonathan	Marston John
Bonnell Collins W	Morse Thomas
Boynton F	Mills R P
Boynton Nathan	Munday Bridget
Brown Miss Jane	Ordway Dustin P
Barker Miss Rebecca	Oakes Samuel
Cass George L	Perkins Zaccheus
Chaney William	Powers Hiram
Cross Daniel	Pike Charles
Clark John	Richardson Wolcott
Curtis Jackson	Reed Wm C
Coulombre Esdras	Reed Mr
Davis Rufus A	Richardson B
Davison Benj R	Sanderson B L
Delahaunt William	Streeter Richard
Dsen Theodore	Smith Mrs Eliza B
Edgerly C L 2	Stevens Ann M
Frost Thomas	Sheac John
Fitts George W	Scofield Ovis G
Fernald T E	Sibley Edwin
Gammon Robert	Smith Joseph
Greene Samuel	Snow Alexander
Gilcrease David A	Todd William
Harris Jerome	Tarpy Michael
Huntoon Thomas P	Whitney Adam
Kennisor Abigail or Bethiah	Woodard Jonas
Lawrence James S	Willey Daniel

jy3 3t EDWIN R. PRESCOTT, P. M.

Domestic Poultry.

THE American Poulterer's Companion, a Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life; by C. N. Bement; fourth edition.

Also, A Treatise on Milch Cows, whereby the quality and quantity of milk which any Cow will give may be accurately determined by observing natural marks or external indications alone; the length of time she will continue to give milk, &c., by M. Francis Guenon of Linbourne, France; with introductory remarks and observations on the Cow and the Dairy, by John S. Skinner, Editor of the Farmer's Library, illustrated by numerous engravings.

A fresh supply just received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st.
jy3

Mary Howitt's New Work.

WOOD Leighton; or a year in the country, by Mary Howitt, one vol. 12mo, English edition, price 38 cents. Just received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. jy3

Prescott's New Work.

HISTORY of the Conquest of Peru, with a Preliminary View of the Civilization of the Incas, by William H. Prescott, Corresponding Member of the French Institute, of the Royal Academy at Madrid, &c.—2 vols 8vo. Just published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. jy3

12,000 Copies Sold!

ON the Formation of the Christian Character, addressed to those who are seeking a Religious life, by Rev. Henry Ware, Jr.

Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. jy3

The Sick Chamber.

THIS day published, The Sick Chamber, 1 vol 16mo, cloth; price 25 cents.

CONTENTS.—Introduction, The Nurse, The Patient, Quiet Ventilation, Putting the Room in Order, Washing and Dressing, Making the Bed, Meals, Visits of the Medical Man, Administering Medicine, Blisters, Leeches, Poultices, Night Watching, Admission of Visitors, Concluding Remarks. The above work is highly recommended by one of our most distinguished Physicians. JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street jy3

400 Cuts!

ELEMENTARY Course of Natural History, being an Introduction to Zoology: intended for the College and the Parlor.—Elements of Ornithology by Charles Brooks, 1 vol 12mo, 400 cuts. Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. jy3

Prescott's New Work.—Conquest of Peru.

TICKNOR & CO., 135 Washington, corner of School street, have received History of the Conquest of Peru with a preliminary view of the Civilization of the Incas, by Wm. H. Prescott, 2 nos. 8vo, with Portraits and Maps. jy3

Spring Tooth Horse Rakes.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON have just received another lot of *Dewey's Patent* Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, manufactured by G. & B. Kimball, are strong and substantial, can be used on stoney and uneven ground, an acre may be raked in twenty minutes, with one rake, a saving of labor sufficient to induce every farmer to own one.

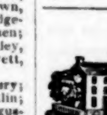
For sale low, at wholesale and retail, at Quincy Hall, over the Market, Boston. 4w je19

Horse Rakes!!

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON have at wholesale and retail, the largest and best selected assortment of Haying Tools ever offered in this city, and at lower prices than ever. Farmers and Dealers in implements will find this stock worthy of their attention.

Spring Teeth Horse Rakes, the best on uneven ground.
Revolving " " Wilcox's Premuim, and others.
Bartlett's Hand " on wheels, a new invention.
Hand Rakes, Hall's, Page's, Haven's and others.
Scythe Sneaths, Lamson's Patent, and common.
Scythes, Phillip's Messer, Colby & Co., Farwell's Premium, German, Shear, silver and cast steel.
Cradle Scythes.
Bush do.
Grass Plat do.
Scythe Rifles, Austin's, Fiske's and others.
Scythe Stones, Quinnebaug and Indian Pond.
Grain Cradles, Wilcox's Premium, Grant's.
je26 4w

Farm for Sale.



For sale a small Farm, situated in the south part of Lexington, containing about ten acres of pasturing and tillage, with a large number of Fruit trees. The above Farm is situated about two miles from the Waltham depot, on the main road leading from Waltham to Lowell.

For particulars enquire of WILLIAM S. LOCKE, Waltham, or E. G. LOCKE, Lexington.
Lexington, June 26. tf

Alderbrook—A New Edition.

TICKNOR & CO. have just published the Fourth Edition of Alderbrook, a collection of Fanny Forrester's Village Sketches, Poems, etc. by Miss Emily Chubbuck. 2 vols, 12mo, portrait.
je26 135 Washington st.

Scientific Works.

TICKNOR & CO. have for sale A Manual of the Principles and Practice of Road Making, comprising the location, construction and improvement of roads, common, Macadam, paved, plank, &c. and Railroads, by W. M. Gillespie, 1 vol.

A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars, with an account of the process employed at the public works in Boston harbor, by Lieut. Wm. H. Wright, 1 vol.

The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, by J. J. Berzelius, translated from the fourth edition by J. D. Whitney, 1 vol.

A Practical Treatise on Dyeing and Calico Printing, including the latest inventions and improvements, by an experienced Dyer, with numerous engravings, 1 vol.

Encyclopedia of Architecture, by Joseph Gwitt, 1 vol.
Eubanks Hydraulics and Mechanics, 1 vol.
Illustrations of Ventilation, by D. B. Reed, 1 vol.
Bernan's History and Art of Warming and Ventilating, 2 vols.
Architecture in England, by H. Rose, 1 vol.
The Students Guide to Measuring Artifices Works, 1 vol.
je26 135 Washington st.

New Books and Pamphlets.

THE Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed, Military Secretary of Washington at Cambridge, Adjutant General of the Continental Army, &c., by his grandson, Wm. B. Reed, 2 vols. 8vo. The Medical Student's Vade Mecum, or Manual of Examinations, 2d ed. revised and greatly enlarged, by Geo. Mandenhall, M. D. 16mo. An analysis of the character of the Virginia Springs, with a directory for the use of the White Sulphur water, by J. J. Moorman, M. D. 16mo. Life of General Zachary Taylor, 1 vol. illustrated. Upham's Oration, delivered before the New England Society in the city of New York. A Centenial Address, being a plea in vindication of the rights of the First Church in Pepperell, by Charles Babbidge. The Sick Room, 1 vol. "The Son of Man Cometh," by Wm. H. Furness, ect. ect.

For sale by JAMES MUNROE & Co.,
je19 134 Washington, opposite School st.

To Farmers.

A SEINE COMPANY in Chelsea expect to haul in June, July and August, several thousand barrels Fish for manure, and offer the same to farmers as a valuable fertilizer. Apply to WM. STOWE, Agent American Net and Twine Manuf. Co., No 12 Commercial st.
je12 4w

Ware's Life and Works

SIX volumes of the Life and Works of Rev Henry Ware, Jr. D.D., 2d edition, in six volumes, 12mo.
Published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. j12

Ticknor & Co.,

HAVE LATELY PUBLISHED,

AN Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy, by Wm. Philips, fifth edition from the fourth London edition: containing the latest discoveries in American and Foreign Mineralogy, with numerous additions to the introduction by Francis Alger.

A Brief Practical Treatise on Mortars, with an account of the Processes employed at the Public Works in Boston Harbor, by Lieut. W. H. Wright, 1 vol with plates.

The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, by J. J. Berzelius, translated by J. D. Whitney. 1 vol 12mo with plates.

A Practical treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on open walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an improved method of planting and managing the roots of grape vines, by Clement Hoare, 3d edition.
je12 135 Washington street.

For Sale.

THE SALT LEYS made at our Soap Factory, corner of Mason st. and Broadway, Cambridgeport, by the year or load.

Terms reasonable.
je5 4w* DAVIS & DICKINSON.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

BY license from the Judge of Probate, for the county of Middlesex, will be sold at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of July next, at one o'clock, P. M., upon the premises, all the right, title and interest of Lucius Bemis, of Framingham, in said county of Middlesex, a minor, in certain real estate situated in Framingham village; being an undivided sixteenth part of a piece of mowing and tillage land, on the north side of the Worcester turnpike, so called. Also an undivided sixteenth part of the real estate known as the Dexter Buckminster place, and belonging to the heirs of the late Elijah Bemis, deceased.
SYLVESTER NEWTON, Guardian.

At the same time and place, will be sold the residue of said estate, known as the Dexter Buckminster place, belonging to the heirs of said Elijah Bemis, consisting of a House, Barn and out-buildings, with about four and three fourths acres of land, in the easterly part of Framingham village, and one of the most eligible situations in the village. Terms at sale.
ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auct'r.
Framingham, June 19, '47. 3w

Executor's Notice

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and others interested in the estate of SARAH LOUISA FLETCHER, late of Acton, in said county, singlewoman, deceased. GREETING.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Elbridge Robbins, the Executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Concord, in said county, on the second Tuesday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Elbridge is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within ten miles of said Court, seven days at least, previous thereto, and by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be seven days at least before said Court.

Dated at Concord this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1847. S. P. P. FAY, Judge of Probate.
je19 3w*

Framingham Savings Bank.

THE public are hereby assured, that all deposits which shall be made, will be safe, under the care of the Treasurer, and the direction of the Officers of the Bank, and that the money will be loaned and vested according to law. MOSES EDGELL, President.
je12 6w

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will of
AMOS ARCHER,
late of Wrentham, in the County of Norfolk, yeoman, deceased, and has accepted said trust, and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to *JOHN F. ARCHER, Ex'r.*
Wrentham, May 18, 1847. 3w* je12

WARREN ON THE
Preservation of Health.

TICKNOR & CO., have lately published, Physical Education and the Preservation of Health, by John C. Warren, M. D. Price 25 cents.
je12 135 Washington street.

MARKING DOWN AT THE LADIES' EXCHANGE.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

INVITE the attention of all purchasers of DRY GOODS, to their large stock of

New Goods,
FANCY AND STAPLE.

Being anxious to "run off" the whole of our Spring and Summer Fabrics, we shall offer them at such prices as will attract buyers; and to make it still more attractive, we shall offer all our Goods at equally low rates.

OUR SHAWL DEPARTMENT

contains every variety of Shawls now worn for dress or travel, particularly in SUMMER SHAWLS, new styles; a large invoice of CRAPE SHAWLS AND HDKFS, and INDIA CAMELS HAIR MANTLES, has been received this week, and all will be sold cheap.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT
CONTAINS UPWARDS OF
40,000 Yards,

including all RICH DRESS SILKS, BLACK and BLUE BLACK DRESS SILKS, BLACK SILKS for MANTILLAS and VISITES, SILKS, &c. &c. *and all will be marked at very low prices.*

OUR IMMENSE STOCK

of *BAREGES, GRENADINES, SILK MUSLINS, M. DE LAINES, DRESS PLAIDS, LAWNS, JACONETS, ORGANDIES, BROCADE MUSLINS, BRILLIANTES, LINEN CHAMBRAYS,* French and Scotch *GINGHAMS,* and *PRINTS.*

MOURNING GOODS,

FURNISHING OR HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, MUSLINS, DOMESTIC GOODS, FLANNELS, all our *EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOISERY, LACES,* &c., and every thing for Mens' or Boys' wear, will be marked *at very low rates.*

10,000 Yards *M. DE LAINES* at 12½ cts and 1s.
3,000 " *IMPORTED MUSLINS,* fast colors, 1s.
3,000 " *BEST FRENCH PRINTS,* yard wide, 1s.
Cases *BRILLIANTES,* yard wide, 1s, and many other bargains—*too many to specify.*

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,
192 WASHINGTON STREET,
je12 4w

CLOTH & CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 18 Dock square,
OPPOSITE ELM STREET,
BOSTON.

SAMUEL B. APPLETON,
TAILOR AND DRAPER.
—ALSO—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Ready-Made Clothing,
CAPS, UMBRELLAS, AND FURNISHING GOODS,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store No. 18 DOCK SQUARE, nearly opposite Elm street, Boston, where he will keep constantly on hand a well selected and fashionable assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings.
—ALSO—
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES,
CAPS, UMBRELLAS, CANES, &c.,
which he will sell at the very
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Being determined that no dealer in Clothing in this city, shall either manufacture a better article, or sell the same for a lower price.

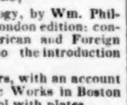
He would respectfully invite all persons in want of any thing in his line of business to call and examine, as reputation is every thing.

☞ RECOLLECT ☜
NO. 18 DOCK SQUARE,
Cloth and Clothing Warehouse
SAMUEL B. APPLETON
PROPRIETOR.
je12 tf

Paper Hangings.

THE subscribers have received by late arrivals from France, a splendid assortment of
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
BORDERS, & FINE BROAD PRINTS,
which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.
ALSO—A large assortment of
PHILADELPHIA & SATIN PAPERS,
of medium quality, together with a variety of
LOW PRICED PAPERS,
from our own manufactory.
E. W. BUMSTEAD & CO.,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
No. 113 Washington st.,
NEAR STATE ST.,
BOSTON.
je12 3m*

Farm for Sale
IN WESTBORO'



A Farm containing about 100 acres of land, situated in the West part of the town.
Buildings good.
HALLOWAY BRIGHAM.
Westboro', June 1. 4m* je5

HEWINS & THAYER,
DEALERS IN
WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, PAINTER'S COLORS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND WINDOW GLASS,
NO. 35 CENTRAL STREET,
BOSTON.
my29 6w

Books—Cheap List No. 1.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., have received the following books, which they offer at the low prices affixed: Channing's Complete Works, 6v 12mo, pp 425 each, 50 cts per vol: Ware's Complete Works, 4 vols, pp 45 each, 75 cts per vol: Morrison's Life of Judge Smith, 2 plates, 12mo, pp 550, $1: Monaldi, by Washington Allston, 12mo, pp 253, price 70 cts: Lowell's Conversations, 16mo, pp275, 38 cts: Longfellow's Poems on Slavery, 16mo, price 12½ cts: De Wette on Old Testament, 2 vols 8vo, pp 550 each, 3 26; Schiller's Æsthetic Prose, 16mo, pp 375, 88 cts: Poems of Miss Barrett, 2 vols, 16mo, $1: American Almanac, complete, 18 vols: Chandler's Trials, 2 vols, 13mo, 450 pp each, 1 25: Carlyle's Past and Present, 12mo, pp 300, 50 cts: Holm's Annals of America, 2 vols, 8vo, pp 600 each, $3: Burnap's Miscellanies, 12mo, pp 350, 75 cts: Wilson's Scripture Proofs of Unitarianism, 12mo, pp 175, 25 cts: Mrs Dana's Letters to Relations and Friends, 2d ed, 18mo, 50 cents: Judge Marshall on Federal Constitution, 8vo, pp 600, $2: Young's Chronicle's of the Pilgrims, 8vo, 2 vols, pp 55 each, 3 75: Everett's Miscellanies, 2 vols, 12mo, pp 600 each, 2 25: Motherwell's Minstrelsy, 2 vols, 16mo, pp 275 each, 1 25: Norton on Genuineness of the Gospels, 3 vols 8vo, pp 350 each, $5.
je12 134 Washington, opposette School st.

Stolen,

ON the night of the 31st of May, 1847, from the stable of the subscriber, on the Island road leading from Spring street to Dedham village,
A SORREL HORSE,
with a short switch tail, white streak in his forehead, four white feet, his knees a little sprung, large bone spavin on the hind leg, and very snappish to strangers.
A suitable reward will be paid to any one who will return said Horse, or give information where he may be found. HEZEKIAH HILDRETH.
Roxbury, June 5, 1847. 5w*

The Pig.

A TREATISE on the Breeds, Management, Feeding, and Medical Treatment of Swine, with directions for salting Pork, and curing Bacon and Hams. By William Youatt, V. S., author of "The Horse," "Cattle," "Sheep," "The Dog," Editor of the Complete Grazier, &c. Illustrated with engravings drawn from life, by William Harvey, Esq.
For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
je19 134 Washington, opposite School st.

Nitrate of Soda,
FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

250 BAGS just imported, for sale in lots to suit, by F. W. CAPEN, 39 Lewis' Wharf, Boston.
my29 3t

The best Churn

YET invented, is Kendall's Cylinder Churn, easy and rapid in its operation, can be set on a form, chair or table when in use, and is warranted to give *entire satisfaction.*

Five different sizes, from three to twenty five gallons, for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Also, Gault's Churns, Dash do, Butter Boxes, Butter Workers and Butter Stamps, by
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Over the Market, entrance South Market street.
my29 tf

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CONSTANTLY for sale a fine assortment of Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, Accordions, Fifes, Violin *Strings,* Clarionet Reeds, &c. &c.

P. S. Just published, several new collections of music. Call at , Cornhill. ELIAS HOWE.
ap4 tf

Door, Blind & Sash DEPOT!

613 Washington Street.

DOORS from $1 12 to $3 each.
SASHES from 3 to 6 cts ℔ light.
BLINDS from 60 cts to $1 ℔ window.
—ALSO—
GLASS BLIND HINGE AND FAST—BALUSTERS, &c.
—AT—
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

☞ Builders from the country please call and examine.
BAILEY & JENKINS.
Boston, May 29, 1847. 3m

Valuable Real Estate for Sale
IN SOUTH DEDHAM.

A Farm, containing thirty-eight acres of land in South Dedham, is offered for sale on reasonable terms if applied for soon. There is a good two story Dwelling House, two good Barns, all amply supplied with water. The situation of this property is most desirable, lying on both sides of the Norfolk and Bristol Turnpike. Also, the Norfolk County Railroad (now commenced) running through this land, and the whole property being at home around the buildings, within five minutes walk of the South Dedham Railroad Depot, (to be built) render it a desirable location.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, and is mostly of a superior quality, and well fenced with good stone walls. It would be an object for the purchaser to buy soon, as the railroad is now commenced and the surface of the road would be valuable to retain for other parts of the farm. A plan of the whole can be seen and further inquiries answered upon application to the subscriber on the premises, or ADDISON BOYDEN, near Sumner's Hotel.
LEWIS RHODES.
South Dedham, June 19, 1847. 3w*

A Small Farm in Franklin.

A Farm of thirty acres is offered for sale by a man who is about to emigrate West. It lies on the great road leading from Franklin to Woonsocket, and two miles from Franklin centre.

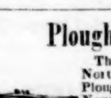
For terms inquire at this office.
je19 tf

For Sale or Exchange,

A four story Brick and Slated House, nearly new, and containing fifteen Rooms, marble chimney pieces, folding doors, with all the modern improvements, situated at the south part of the city, the present owner being desirous of obtaining a small place in the country ten or fifteen miles from Boston, and near a railroad depot. Would exchange his interest in the above house for a residence in the country worth from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars.

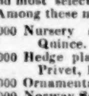
For further particulars, address B. J., Boston, post paid.
my22 tf

Ploughs for Sale.



The subscriber has constantly at North Bridgewater, a good supply of Ploughs manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, and by D. Prouty & Co. Also, Castings for the same. Castings of the old patterns, such as West Bridgewater, Hitchcock's, &c., may be had on application to JOHN WALES.
North Bridgewater, May 8, 1847. 5t*

A CARD
To Nurserymen and Horticulturists.



The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has just returned from a visit to the principal Nurseries of England and the Continent, and having made extensive selections of

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, PLANTS, SEEDS, &c.,

he is now enabled to offer at Wholesale or Retail, the largest and most select collection ever offered in this country. Among these may be found,

100,000 Nursery stocks, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince.
50,000 Hedge plants, Buckthorn, Hornbeam, Beach, Privet, Hawthorn.
20,000 Ornamental Trees for Nurseries—2 and 3 years.
20,000 Norway Spruce, Scotch Larch, Scotch Pine, Arbor Vitæ, &c.
10,000 Pear Trees, extra quality and size, on Pear and Quince stocks—many entirely new varieties.
2,000 Plum Trees, new and fine kinds.
2,000 Cherry Trees, of best kinds.
2,000 Nectarine, Apricot and Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, &c.; finely trained, suitable for Espaliers.
1,000 Evergreen Shrubs, finely trained for ornament.
2,000 Standard Rose Trees, rarest varieties.
2,000 Moss Roses, including all the new kinds.
Fastolf's Raspberry in quantity.
The new Victoria Raspberry; said to be the finest in the world.
2,000 Gooseberries, very best sorts.
3,000 Red and White Currants, very best.

Also, every species of new and rare green house plants; many kinds never before offered in this country.

All the new Camellias of Europe; some very splendid.

The new Prize Dahlias, Carnations, Picotees, Gladiolus, Alstronarias, Amyrillis, &c.

The selections of Seeds cannot be equalled; embracing Flower, Vegetable and Fruit.

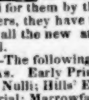
The Subscriber would earnestly recommend to purchasers to visit the establishment, and examine the collections personally, and they will be gratified to find all the articles advertised. They will be offered on the most liberal terms.

There may also be found a superb collection of Horticultural Tools and Cutlery, made expressly for this establishment.

Horticultural Books; the American and European publications, &c., &c.
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN,
No. 1 & 2, Tremont Temple,
Boston, Mass.
Nonantum Vale Gardens, Brighton, Mass., April 10.
ap10 tf

Fresh Seeds for 1847.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 MERCHANTS' ROW, BOSTON,



HAVE received their complete Stock of SEEDS for the present year; they are from the same sources which gave such general satisfaction last year; and comprises the best assortment of prime Seeds ever offered in Boston. In addition to their American Seeds raised for them by the most careful and experienced Seed growers, they have received by recent arrivals from Europe, all the new and valuable sorts which are to be obtained.

—The following are some of the Leading Sorts—

PEAS. Early Prince Albert, the earliest of all Peas; Cedo Nulli; Hills' Early; Early Warwick; Victory; Blue Imperial; Marrowfats; and other fine kinds.

CABBAGE. Fine Early York; Early Hope; Imperial; Queen; &c., &c.

CAULIFLOWER. Fine Large German; London; Asiatic and other sorts.

CELERY. Seymour's Superb White; Lions Paw; Giant Red and White, &c.

BEET. Early Bassano; Whyte's Superb Long-Red; Fine Blood, &c.

CUCUMBER. White Spine; Extra Long Prickly; Victory of Suffolk, and other fine sorts.

LETTUCE. Fine Early Palestine; Large Imperial; Tennisball; Turkey, &c.

RADISH. Early Frame; Long Scarlet; Salmon; Red and White Turnip.

Also—Broccoli, Egg Plant, Melons, Onions, Carrots, Parsley, Squashes, Tomato, Turnip, &c., with a great variety of other Vegetable Seeds.

FLOWER SEEDS. Upwards of 600 varieties, including all the newest and most beautiful sorts. Selections of the finest Double Asters; Balsams; Larkspurs; German Stock Gilliflowers, and others of the most Showy Flowers, in small packages; 20 varieties in a package for $1.

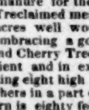
AGRICULTURAL SEEDS. A fine Stock of Carrot, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Turnips, &c.

Northern and Southern Clover, White do, Herds-Grass; Northern and Southern Red Top, Lucerne, Millet, Orchard Grass, Barley, Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail.

Also—A general assortment of GARDEN and FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Dealers in the country supplied with the best Seeds for retailing, at a liberal discount.
HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants' Row, Boston.
mh13

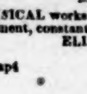
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.



The subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of farmers and others desirous of purchasing Real Estate, to a valuable Farm in Bolton, known as the Blood Estate. Located near the centre of the town, within eight miles of a Depot on the Fitchburg Railroad in Acton, it presents good advantages for the farmer who wishes to transport his produce to market, or the merchant who is in search of a country residence. This estate consists of one hundred and fifteen acres. There are fifty acres of excellent tillage land, twenty of which are now under cultivation, in fine condition, with a sufficient quantity of manure for the coming season. There are fifteen acres of reclaimed meadow, twenty acres of Pasturage, and thirty acres well wooded. In addition, there is fine orchard embracing a good collection of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees. The buildings are commodious, convenient and in excellent order. The House is large, containing eight high studded, pleasant, and airy rooms, with others in a part connected with the main building.—The barn is eighty feet in length by thirty-six in width; with a central drive-way extending from end to end. The out-buildings of both house and barn are large and conveniently arranged for all ordinary purposes. Wishing to sell the Estate, the subscriber is disposed to part with it upon fair and liberal terms.

For further information inquire of JONATHAN FORBUSH, Esq., Shoe and Leather Dealer, Blackstone st., Boston or of the subscriber, at his residence in Bolton.
f27 tf AMORY HOLMAN.

Notice.
TREES! TREES!!



The Subscriber has a few thousand of Apple Stocks for sale, three years from the bud, some of them are very handsome—three to four feet high. Also, Peach, oudded and natural, low by the hundred. Also, Butternut and Sugar Maple, from three to five feet in height. Also, Apple, Plum, Cherry and Quince, of various kinds.
HARRISON O. LAMSON.
West Brookfield, April 24, 1847. tf

MUSIC BOOKS.

MUSICAL works and instruction books for every instrument, constantly for sale. Wholesale and retail.
ELIAS HOWE, publisher of Music,
No. 9, Cornhill.
ap4 tf

AGRICULTURAL
WAREHOUSE, AND SEED STORE,
NO. 10 GERRISH BLOCK,
BLACKSTONE STREET, BOSTON.
Parker & White

WOULD inform the Farmers and dealers in Agricultural tools, that they have a good assortment of Haying Tools, which are made for them by the best manufacturers in the country. Among which are the following:—

Horse Revolving Hay Rakes,
Hand Hay Rakes,
Patent Scythe Snaths,
Common " "
Bush " "
Cast Steel Grass Scythes,
German Steel Grass Scythes,
Steel Back " "
Shear Steel " "
Silver " "
Grass Plat " "
Cradle "
Bush "
Austin's Scythe Rifles,
Darby's " "
Common " "
Quinnebaug Scythe Stones,
Indian Pond " "
Common " "
Grain Cradles with Scythes.
Grindstones hung on Anti-friction Rollers, with Treadle and Trough Complete.

Also, a good assortment of all kinds of Agricultural Tools and machinery, which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheap as any other house in Boston. tf je12

CALROW & CO.,
FASHIONABLE
DRAPERS AND TAILORS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
GENTEEL
Ready-Made Clothing,

HAVE received an extensive assortment of RICH and DESIRABLE

GOODS,

from which we are ready to execute orders in a superior style, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen visiting the city, and the public generally, who are in want of

SPRING CLOTHING,

will do well to examine our assortment previous to purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident that all garments manufactured at our Establishment will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious and economical.

TO PURCHASERS OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

we are particularly desirous of an acquaintance, as we have manufactured during the last month, 500 superfine black and fancy colored

DRESS AND FROCK COATS,

of English and French Cloths, and cut in the latest styles, at prices beyond all competition; and in fact every description of

GARMENTS

will be sold and warranted to the purchaser, equal to Custom Made Clothing.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF
BROADCLOTHS

consists of super and extra super French and German twilled and plain, west of England and American wool and piece dyed of the most beautiful shades of Olive and Golden Brown, Mulberry, Claret, Rifle, Polish and Bottle Green, London Smoke, Adelaide, Navy Blue, Black, and Blue Black; the colors and strength of which are warranted not to change.
Super Paris and London

DOESKINS

of the most unique and beautiful styles, and very elastic.
Super German, English and American

DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES

of the best fabrics, and every variety of styles that our patrons can desire.

Super black French and German Doeskins and Cassimeres, of every quality and price, which we can warrant with the utmost confidence for durability, strength and color.

Rich and splendid fancy London and Paris

VESTINGS.

This lot of Vestings was imported expressly for our trade, and surpasses any of our previous invoices, and must be seen to be admired.

Strangers will find a full and desirable assortment of

CASHMERETTS,
GOLD MIXED FANCY AND PLAIN
TWEEDS, CODDINGTONS, ERMINETTS,
—AND—
SUMMER GOODS,
FOR SPRING SACKS AND FROCK COATS.
RICH FURNISHING GOODS
—AND—
READY-MADE LINEN.

Strangers will find our Establishment at the corner of
ELM AND HANOVER STREETS,
where they can have any description of Garments manufactured on twelve hours notice, in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city.

To our customers generally, we return thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and to the public we extend the invitation to call, examine our stock, and leave your orders with

CALROW & COMPANY.
ap24 tf

IMPROVED EAGLE PLOUGHS, Self-Sharpening do; Hill-side do; Sub-soil do; Double Mouldboard do; Cultivators and Harrows, with an extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements, Field, Grass and Garden Seeds at lowest cash prices.

By *RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,* over the Market, Boston. 6w my29

Stewart's Patent Machine
FOR DRAWING STUMPS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the farmers of Eastern Massachusetts, that he now owns the above patent for the whole of this State, East of Worcester County, except the town of Wrentham, and that he is prepared to sell rights for using said Machine, to individuals or companies, for districts, towns, or counties.

This Machine has for some three years been found superior to any other ever used, from the ease and quickness with which it does the work, and the comparatively small amount of power employed—two men and a pair of horses or a yoke of cattle, will, without difficulty, pull over one hundred stumps from one to two feet through, in a day.

Another advantage is, that an acre of ground can be cleared without moving the Machine, and that to transport it any distance, two men can easily load it, and two horses draw it.

It can also be used to the greatest advantage in moving buildings of any description—the motion being quite as steady and more rapid than that of the windlass.

A model of the Machine can be seen at the office of the Ploughman.

Persons wishing to purchase rights are requested to address the Subscriber, or call on him at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., where the Machine may be seen in operation at all times WM. W. WILLIS.
Orange, May 15, 1847. 4m

Violin Strings.

JUST received—one case of superior English (dry) Strings; also one case of Italian do do, which are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or no sale. Also on hand, a large lot of inferior strings, of various makes, warranted (not) to give satisfaction. In ordering the above, be particular to designated the kind wanted.
mh6 ELIAS HOWE, 9 Cornhill.

CHASE'S
Daguerreotype Rooms,
237 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

LIKENESSES executed in the highest perfection of the Art upon reasonable terms. Poorer qualities taken cheap as the cheapest. tf mh13

Ground Plaster constantly for sale.

THE subscriber has now a good supply of Ground Plaster of the first quality for Agricultural purposes, at his mill in Ashland. He sells it as low as it can be afforded to farmers at this distance from the city.
S. N. CUTLER.
Ashland, March 6th, 1847.

Vol. 2nd of the Boston Melodeon.

CONTAINING a large collection of Popular SONGS, GLEES, ROUNDS, &c., including many of the most popular pieces of the day, arranged and harmonized for four voices, being an entire new Collection, of the size of the first volume. Just published and for sale by
ELIAS HOWE,
my8 3m No 9 Cornhill.

Cylinder Hay Cutters.
ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

THE BEST MACHINE IN USE FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, AND CORN STALKS FOR FODDER.

They are simple in construction, easily kept in order, self feeding, and cut from 1 to 2 inches long, according to the number of knives; prices varying from $9 to $26.

For sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston.
my22 3m

STEWART'S PATENT SUMMER AND WINTER COOKING STOVES.

THE above STOVES have become so generally known and so extensively introduced, that we do not deem it necessary to speak of their many good qualities, as they will tell their own story best. We warrant them and will give FIFTY DOLLARS in each instance that can be produced, where we have not taken back the Stove in case of failure and repaid the whole amount of purchase money.

In three years time we have sold over 3400 of them. We caution the public against impositions from those who sell what they call "Improved Stewarts;" and the Stove maintains it originality without any improvement.

We have also a good assortment of the various patterns of Parlor, Office and COOKING STOVES, at No. 22 Union street GREENMAN & NORTHRUP.
o24 ly

MRS. MOTT, FEMALE PHYSICIAN.

HAVING entirely retired from travelling, she would inform her patients and the public generally that she may at all times be found at her residence,

NO. 40 CAMBRIDGE STREET,
OPPOSITE LYNDE ST., BOSTON, MASS.,

where she will attend to all diseases incident to the human frame in men, women and children.

Mrs. Mott has had great experience and success in her practice during her long residence in Boston. Her remedies are entirely vegetable, being composed of ROOTS, HERBS, GUMS, BALSAMS, and ESSENTIAL OILS, many of which are raised and gathered expressly for her, and with which she is enabled to cure many diseases that have baffled the skill of others in the profession.

Persons residing at a distance, who cannot consult Mrs. Mott personally, can do so by letter directed as above, explaining their cases fully, and receive her answer by return of mail.

☞ Letters must be post paid and they will be promptly attended to. Medicines forwarded to all parts of the U. S. by the Expresses. 3m je5

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
FOR PURCHASERS OF
SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS!!
JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S
New Silk and Shawl Store,
IN MILK STREET NEXT TO THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.

IS now the most extensive ESTABLISHMENT of the kind in New England, and with one exception the Largest in the United States.

N. B. Jewett & Prescott DO NOT CONFINE THEMSELVES to the Wholesale Business exclusively, but RESPECTFULLY INVITE the attention of ALL their OLD PATRONS in TREMONT ROW, and the LADIES GENERALLY, to their Extensive Importations of LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS—SILKS for MANTILLAS and DRESSES—Extra fine BOMBAZINES—RICH DRESS SATINS, and a variety of other Goods, all of which (being Manufactured expressly for the New England Trade) may be relied upon as possessing great advantages over the many REFUSE GOODS of Foreign markets, which are brought here and sold as New and Fashionable!!

CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS will be supplied in LARGE or SMALL QUANTITIES with choice SILK GOODS and SHAWLS all of which they can recommend to their Customers, with the fullest confidence as to BEAUTY, PERMANENCE of COLORS and DURABILITY.

Our WHOLESALE and RETAIL Departments are under Separate Management, and in both branches our great Facilities enable us to offer Inducements that will defy Competition.

JEWETT & PRESCOTT,
IMPORTERS OF SHAWLS AND SILK GOODS,
MILK STREET, BOSTON,
Next to the Old South Church, and a few steps from Washington street. tf mh 13

NEW ENGLAND
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
—AND—
SEED STORE.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 52 NORTH MARKET, AND 17 ANN STREETS, BOSTON.

THE subscribers having received their full supply of Seeds for the coming year, can confidently recommend them to their friends and customers as being of the finest and most choice varieties, many of the kinds having been raised by themselves at their extensive *Gardens at Brighton*, and by growers in whom implicit confidence can be placed. Such kinds as do not perfect themselves in this country, they have imported from the best Houses in London and Amsterdam, and they feel assured that they will be found upon trial to prove perfectly satisfactory.

Our assortment of Seeds, both Vegetable and Flower, is the most extensive and comprises more kinds than can be found in any other establishment on the Western Continent, and what is of more consequence every kind can be fully relied upon as being genuine, true to its name, and of the first quality, no expense having been spared in obtaining the very best.

Our long experience as Seedsmen and Florists, and the good reputation we have always sustained, justifies us in saying to those who may favor us with their orders, that they will find it to their advantage so to do, and that they can depend upon being faithfully and honestly served.

Our collection embraces every variety of Seeds cultivated in this country, and we are constantly receiving all new kinds from Europe, so that we are enabled to supply all orders without delay and at the shortest possible notice.

Our customers at a distance will please send in their orders as early as possible, that they may be promptly attended to before the hurry of the Spring business commences.

Orders will be immediately attended to; address
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
Nos 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston.
j23 tf

A Voice to the Sick.

DR. LEACH, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, has had during the past year, between seven and eight hundred diseased patients to treat, a great portion of whom he has relieved and restored to health, with pure vegetable medicine; he will state some of the diseases which he has treated, with remarkable success, viz: Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Sides, Spinal Affections, Consumption of the Lungs, Pain and Weakness in Back, Costiveness, Female Weaknesses, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Symptoms, Rheumatism, Jaundice, Phthisick, Asthma, Cough, Fits, Piles, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rickets, Heartburn, Dropsy on the Brain, Humors in various stages, such as Scrofula, King's Evil, Canker, Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, &c.

Dr Leach's treatment has never been known to weaken the patient, all his medicines being purely vegetable.

Patients will find Dr Leach willing to explain the nature and point out the locality of their diseases, and discover to them whether their cases are curable or incurable.

Cures are often effected by using the Electro Galvanic Apparatus.

Dr L. considers this to be highly beneficial in the treatment of Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Nervous Affection, etc. Prices for Galvanizing will vary according to the condition of the patients; never exceeding 50 cents for any single operation.

Rooms at 26 Lowell street, Boston.
Consultation hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. tf d26

Valuable Agricultural Books,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
BY
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
134 WASHINGTON STREET.

DOWNING'S Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, new edition, 1 vol. 12mo.
Mrs. Landon's Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, edited by A. J. Downing, 1 vol. 12mo.
Johnson's Fruit Culturist for the Northern States, 1 vol. 12mo.
Stewart's Stable Economy, edited by A. B. Allen, 1 vol. 12mo.
Boussingault's Rural Economy, 1 vol. 12mo.
The American Poultry Companion, by C. N. Bement, 1 vol. 12mo.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry, 1 vol. 12mo.
Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom, 1 vol. 8vo.
The American Flower Garden Directory, by Rob't Buist, 1 vol. 12 mo.
The Family Kitchen Gardener, by Rob't Buist, 1 vol. 12mo.
Prince's Manual of Roses, 1 vol. 12mo.
Hoare's Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine, 1 vol. 12mo.
The Gardener and Complete Florist, 18mo.
The Horse Doctor, 12mo.
The American Farmers Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8vo.
The American Veterinarian or Diseases of Domestic Animals, with remedies for restoring and preserving Health, &c., &c., by S. W. Cole, 1 vol. 12mo.
my29 134 Washington street.

READY MADE
Clothes and Cloth Warehouse.
ISAAC OSGOOD,
NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE,
☞ Gentlemen's Garments made to order, in the best style.
d27

THE POET'S CORNER.

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

Oh, time is sweet, when roses meet
With spring's sweet breath around them;
And sweet the time when hearts are lost,
If those who love have found them:
And sweet the mind that still may find
A star in darkest weather—
But nought can be so sweet to see
As old friends meet together.

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it;
And youth ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or knowing, did not heed it—
Though grey each brow that heeds us now,
(For age brings wintry weather,)
Yet nought can be so sweet to see
As those old friends together.

The few long known, whom years have shown
With hearts that friendship blesses;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear
To soothe a friend's distresses,
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face bad weather—
Oh, thus may we yet joy to see
And meet old friends together.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The New House.

BY JOSEPH A. NUNES.

Chapter I.

"Are you determined, then, Ellen, to take the house in Arch street?" said Mr. Newton, to his wife, as the servant closed the door, after having removed the dinner things from the table.

"Yes, my dear," replied Mrs. Newton, "unless you expressly forbid it."

Mr. Newton looked grave as he replied, "I have told you, Ellen, that you may do as you please in the matter, and I have told you, too, exactly the state of my affairs. You know that it is six years since I have been in business for myself, during which time I have been successful only by adopting the strictest economy. Pursuing this as a system, without being parsimonious, I have been able to maintain my family respectably, and besides, to lay up sufficient to purchase this house in which we live."

"I know all that," said Mrs. Newton, interrupting him rather impatiently, "and I do not wish to make any material alteration in your system. You cannot deny, however, my dear, that we are better off now than we were six years ago, when you were merely a head clerk. Besides, we must think of our children; Clara and Mary are grown up and Ellen is no longer a child: if we wish to see them properly placed in society, we must seek such society as will suit them, and into which they are fit to enter."

"And have we not society?" asked Mr. Newton.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Newton, with a scornful smile, "such as it is. A few second-rate merchants and their families, a number of clerks and a mechanic or two!"

"All of them as respectable, as worthy, and as intelligent, at least, as we ourselves. Ellen! Ellen! what are we more than our friends you contemn!"

"We must do as the world does, my dear," replied his wife. "We have it in our power to make ourselves more than they are, and we must do so, if it is only to advance the prospects of our children."

"What, then, is to become of George Forrester? I believe he loves our Mary, and if I am not mistaken, she feels towards him something stronger than friendship."

"George Forrester has too much sense to think of Mary," said Mrs. Newton, pronouncing the young man's namely rather disdainfully; "he is only a printer, and has just started in business for himself."

"He is a high-minded, industrious and intellectual young man," said Mr. Newton; "every one speaks well of him, and I have no doubt that before many years, his abilities and his habits of industry will place him in the position he merits."

"It will be time enough then for him to think of matrimony in connexion with Mary," said Mrs. Newton; "that if she is not, as I have no doubt she will be, well married before then."

Mr. Newton took up his hat and proceeded to his store, planning all the way how he would be able to retrench his personal and business expenses in order to meet the enlargement of his domestic arrangements which he perceived his wife had resolved on.

Charles Newton, a native and resident of the city of Philadelphia, had commenced the world as a junior clerk in a dry goods store, and by his manners and habits he soon gained the confidence of his employers, who advanced him to the important and confidential position of head clerk. He held this situation but a short time, and was only two-and-twenty years of age when he married. The lady he selected was, like himself, in indifferent circumstances, and like his, her desires were then moderate and unambitious. Notwithstanding that his marriage was the cause of rendering him unable to enter into business on his own account, Charles Newton was a happy man, and contented in the society of his wife and his three young daughters. His salary enabled them to live respectably, and to put by a very small surplus every year; their desires were limited to their means, and their wishes exceeded not the ability to gratify them. By pursuing this system of economy, Mr. Newton, after he had been married thirteen years, found that he had accumulated sufficient, together with the assistance of his employers, his personal credit and his business reputation, to establish himself as a merchant, and he ventured upon this important step; as important it is, and critical, to every man who has not extensive means at his command.

In the transition of his situation, Mr. Newton was moderately successful, and he had no reason to complain of adversity; but he found, as many others have done, that additional prosperity does not always bring additional happiness. The establishment of her husband in business, aroused in the mind of Mrs. Newton ideas which had long lain there dormant. She felt an undue increase of importance on the occasion, and pride and vanity made her wish to launch out into expenses which her husband knew that he could not bear. Mr. Newton loved his wife tenderly, and he had had implicit confidence in her judgment, and he had allowed her, uncontrolled, to manage the domestic affairs of the family. It was painful for him to thwart her wishes, and though he did not restrain them for a time, Mrs. Newton clearly perceived that when she was disposed to insist, he would be unable to resist her importunity.

Six years Mr. Newton had been in business, and in that time he had been able to release himself from his responsibilities to his friends, to establish the credit of his mercantile affairs, to keep his family in comfort, and to purchase the house in which he dwelt. The announcement of this state of prosperity to Mrs. Newton made her resolve to put in practice the schemes of grandeur she had long been contemplating, and the first step towards which was to change their residence from Green Street to a more extensive and more fashionable one in Arch Street, the rent of which would treble the interest of the money expended in their then present domicile. The prospects of her daughters afforded her a plausible reason for insisting on this change, and we have seen that she availed herself of it.

There was one of the family, however, to whom this change of residence, and the anticipation of it, was far from agreeable, and that one was the second daughter, Mary. As modest and retiring in her manners, as she was prepossessing in her appearance, and cultivated in her mind, Mary felt no desire to live better than they had been living; nor did she wish to be considered a belle, or to be more fashionable than she had always been. She had many reasons, but the most important one that influenced her was her feeling for George Forrester, who, in addition to an agreeable person, was all that Mr. Newton had described him.

"I do not fear you, Mary," said George, when they were speaking together, on one occasion, about the contemplated change, "for I am confident that none other—no, not though backed by all the advantages of wealth and station—can supplant me in your heart; but I do fear that the sweet and uncontrolled intercourse we have hitherto enjoyed, will be interrupted, and that before many weeks."

"And will you discontinue it, George?" asked Mary, innocent of a knowledge of the cause to which he alluded.

"Not willingly, most certainly," he replied, "but I fear your mother may compel me to do so. She is already less cordial than she has been; and in prosecuting schemes, which she considers for your happiness, she may be induced to forget that I am an old friend, and an old lover, too, dear Mary, and to grow cold enough to compel my absence."

"I do not think so, George;" said Mary, taking his offered hand, "Mother, it is true, is a little inconsiderate in some things; she is a little proud, too, of our apparent prosperity; but I am sure that she has not a bad heart, and I am equally certain that she would not wish to pursue any object that would lead to the unhappiness of her children."

"Perhaps not, Mary;" said George, "and I am sure I hope not: but if she should, dear, and I found it necessary to cease visiting you, we would not be less to each other than we are now! We would keep our feelings unchanged by circumstances, and cherish the hope in our hearts of the dawning of a more fortunate and brighter day!"

Mary returned the affectionate pressure of his hand, and turned her mild eyes, suffused with tears, to his. She did not speak, but he needed not words to assure him of the intensity of her feelings. He folded her to his heart, and in that embrace all past pain was forgotten, and the uncertainty of the future ceased to annoy.

George loved Mary dearly, and it was only a knowledge of the peculiar notions of Mrs. Newton, that prevented his asking her parents' consent to their union; they agreed, however—he and Mary—that he should do so as soon as he was well established, and there could be no reasonable objection to the match. Mary knew how lofty her mother's ideas sometimes soared, and she wished, if possible, to reconcile her lover's pretensions with Mrs. Newton's fancies; not that she cared herself for greater prosperity, but it would have pained her much to have been married without the parental sanction.

Chapter II.

Mr. Newton had been but eight months in his new dwelling, in Arch street, when he began to find that in obliging his wife, he had ventured beyond his depth. The additional expense of the house itself was comparatively nothing, but it was introductory to, and connected with, so many new and so much increased expense in every part of his domestic economy, that it required more means than he could well spare from his business. In order to become familiar with the society she desired, Mrs. Newton was compelled to give parties, and the material was of course to be obtained only from the more fashionable and expensive stores. The style of dress of the family was altered on the same principle, and as they had dropped most of their old friends, the amusements and extravagance of new ones must be adopted and shared.

George Forrester, within three months after removal, had ceased visiting them. Mrs. Newton's welcome was so cold that he preferred meeting Mary only out in company, (for she still adhered to her old friends,) to submitting to the icy looks of an unwilling hostess. Mr. Newton repeatedly asked the reason why George absented himself.

"I like him," he would say, when speaking to his wife on the subject, "and to my mind he is worth a dozen of the exquisite do-nothing gentry who crowd your rooms every night, and who care no more for you than they do for any one, or any thing that enables them to idle away a few hours agreeably. I tell you, Ellen, I would rather see George Forrester my guest than receive the visits of every one of your fashionable acquaintances."

"Well, my dear," Mrs. Newton would reply, "if he is not your guest it is from his own choice; there is no one prevents his coming here. No doubt, however, the young man finds our society uncongenial; and when here feels himself out of his proper place. I am sure if he *will* come I cannot object, as it seems to please you."

Thus did Mrs. Newton manage to silence her husband, who, though he remained unsatisfied, could make her no apt reply. He frequently, however, met George abroad, and after reproaching him for neglect, would press him to resume his visits. George never intimated the reason of his absence, but he avoided complying with the request, not that he suspected the sincerity of Mr. Newton, but only because he would not visit at a house where his presence was unwelcome to any member of the family. As for Mary she was melancholy and dejected, and avoided as much as possible the gray crowds that thronged to the new house; Mr. Newton was care worn, and his wife was anxious, and indeed had they all confessed the truth they would have admitted that the change was one which had materially abridged their happiness.

A year passed away, and yet neither of the daughters were married, though Mrs. Newton persisted in the idea that proposals from some one or other of the gentlemen who were most attentive must soon be made. Mr. Newton declared that he could stand his position no longer—that another such year would make him a bankrupt, or that an unfortunate fluctuation in business might produce such a result even at an earlier period. Mrs. Newton claimed a continuance for three months, and agreed if matters and things did not turn out as she expected by that time to acquiesce in any arrangement for retrenchment her husband should suggest.

There is nothing travels faster, or becomes more unaccountably known, than bad news; and Mr. Newton found it to be the case; for his embarrassments soon became rumored among his creditors, and an unfortunate combination of circumstances occurring, placed him entirely at their mercy. He was unable to meet a note of two thousand dollars when it became due, and he asked for an extension; it was refused; and his creditor told him with a sneer that those only should ask for clemency who had not by their extravagance sought their own misfortune.

It was on a day after they had given one of their large parties that Mr. Newton returned home later than usual, and after their general dining hour. Instead of taking his seat, as was customary, at the table, he threw himself, in a manner indicative of the greatest despair, upon the sofa, and covered his face with his hands. Mrs. Newton was so nervous and apprehensive that she scarcely dared to ask the reason of this strange perturbation. When she did find courage to ask the question, and Mr. Newton replied to her that he was ruined—irretrievably ruined—her dismay was unbounded, and she could find no words to express her consternation. She had all along flattered herself with the idea that her husband's apprehensions were unfounded; that he either deceived himself as to the state of his pecuniary abilities, or that he wished merely to deceive her, in order to induce her to be more economical than she otherwise might have been; but when she heard him announce that he had actually failed—that a note of his had that day been protested for non payment, and that his credit as a mercantile man and a merchant, was destroyed—she could scarcely realize the truth of what was told her. A feeling of shame, mortification, and deep regret for her own folly and its consequences, took possession of her, and she burst into tears.

"It's all owing to the new house, and your determination to take it," exclaimed Mr. Newton; "but for that, we should have been happy and prosperous still. Now, however, we are ruined—and must recommence the world under the most unfavorable auspices."

Mrs. Newton said nothing in reply, but she felt the truth of all she heard, and she internally exclaimed against her own want of consideration.

Mr. Newton gave up every thing to his creditors; and when they were about to take possession, he returned to his old house in Green street; not as the owner, but as the tenant of the purchaser. Fortunately for himself and family, his former employers still had the most implicit confidence in his integrity, and they kindly offered him again the situation he had left seven years before, and which he of course accepted with thankfulness. George Forrester, indeed, with a nobleness of mind that was characteristic, offered to assist him, and to advance all the means he himself could command, but Mr. Newton gratefully and firmly declined the offer. "No, George," he said, "I will not endanger your prosperity by hazarding the fruits of your industry in a foundering bark. I have been foolish, extravagant, and inconsiderate; and I must myself, and alone, take the consequences. Thank Heaven I have my strength and my faculties unimpaired, and I am not quite destitute. With industry and perseverance, I may be able to redeem my fortunes, and smile at the folly that induced me to consent to lead a life which was suited neither to my tastes, my habits, nor my means."

Mrs. Newton was not long in discovering the fact, that the friends who are gained merely by prosperity, are also lost by the first blast of adversity; and she was glad to fall back upon those of her slighted acquaintances, who were willing to renew the social intercourse. The first of those who had been neglected, and who sought the family in the midst of their misfortunes, was George Forrester. He was welcomed with unfeigned gladness by Mr. Newton; by Mrs. Newton, with something of shame at her former conduct; and by Mary, with a smile that told more than could have been contained in a whole volume: nor was it long before he had the happiness of clasping her to his heart, and calling her by the endearing name of wife.

George was eminently prosperous in his business. He soon started a newspaper, of which he was himself the editor, and its success is the best proof of the able manner in which it is conducted. Mr. Newton, by adopting again the principal with which he set out in life, is fast retrieving his affairs; and his wife, grown perfect by the lesson she received, says that she will on no consideration consent to remove to another house, if by so doing they will increase their expenses, or risk in the remotest degree the involvement of her husband. She says that she is perfectly satisfied with the society they now enjoy, and that she will ask no greater blessing for her two daughters who still remain unmarried, though (rumor says they will not long continue so) than that they may get as husbands, good, honest, intelligent men such as George Forrester, the husband of Mary. [Phila. Sat. Post.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS.

[We noticed an article sometime ago, relative to Farmer's Daughters, to which we find the following answer in an exchange paper. We do not know where the answer originally appeared.]

Mr. Editor,—Noticing in your last number an article by a farmer's wife, entitled "Farmers' Daughters," I perused it with great eagerness but was somewhat disappointed with the tenor of it. I agree with your correspondent in some of her statements, but in others I cannot. She inquires if "farmers' girls have ever seen or heard of Independence for the farmer's wife!" I am a farmer's daughter, and I have both seen and heard of independence for the farmer's wife, as well as for the Farmer. I am acquainted with several farmers, who have been accustomed to keep from five to nine cows, and one hundred sheep, or more, each of whom have retired from business with only one cow and a few sheep (and they retain these because their wives choose to manufacture their own butter, and prepare their own stocking-yarn.) Now, I ask, are not the wives of those farmers as independent as their husbands?

She says, also, "There is no class of women of whom so great an amount of care and labor is required as among farmers, nor where the dependence of the wives is more abject."

Many, undoubtedly, agree with her in the foregoing statement, while others are of the same opinion that I am. It is true, I know not the condition of the farmers' wives and daughters in the community where she resides, (nor do I wish to, if they are all as unpleasantly situated as she is,)—yet I think I can estimate, in some degree, the difference in the situation of the farmers' wives, and those of the mechanics and traders of this town, as it has been my lot to spend some time with persons who followed the above several occupations, previous to which my opinions coincided with those of your correspondent. I admit that at some seasons of the year, the work of the women among farmers, is more fatiguing than it is among traders and mechanics: but I do not think at any time they have to endure more fatigue, or care, or anxiety of mind than does the wife of the physician. The physician is called to visit the sick; his wife does not know when he will come home; he may be at home in an hour or two; he is as likely to be absent a day or perhaps a week. This is what I have heard physicians' wives say many a time. And if there is any thing to be done, she is obliged, oftentimes to do it herself, or provide some way for it to be done. The farmer is usually at home—his farm is his home—and if his wife wishes for his assistance he is—or ought to be—willing to assist her. She knows when to prepare the repasts of the day, having, commonly, reason to expect they will be eaten when prepared, and there is nothing more trying to a women's patience, than to be obliged to keep her victuals standing an hour, or even a half, much more a day, before they are eaten.

What she says of farmer's daughters marrying persons of the same occupation as their fathers, may be true in some instances; but in this community there have been no less than fifteen girls, farmers' daughters likewise, who in the space of two or three years have married farmers; and I know of but two who have been married, who did not marry farmers.

I think they must have chosen their companions, or their parents must have preferred to have them unite their interests with those of the farmer—and it is altogether probable the girls and their parents were satisfied with their so doing. I think the situation of your correspondent is deplorable in the extreme; by her description she makes it a parallel case with that of the drunkard's wife. I hope that hers is an isolated case; and I dare presume it will compare with the GOOD chief magistrates of our government—very "few and far between."

A YOUNG FARMER'S WIFE.

BEWARE HOW YOU USE IT.

All admit the great influence one sex has over the other. None will deny the influence the wife has over the husband, the mother over the son, or the sister over the brother; but while we know that we possess that influence, we should be careful, very careful, in what way we use it. Man, in the majority of cases, will not be commended or coerced into any measures. Tenderness, persuasion and affection may and will accomplish much; while a different course will estrange him farther from you. Oh! how the words of a criminal, who was convicted for a State Prison offence, now rings in our ears. He said, "*One kind word, one affectionate look from my wife, would have saved this.*"

Wife, if thy husband fall, cast him not aside; reproach him not with bitter words, but by kindness win him back; remembering, that as you hope to be forgiven, you must also forgive.

Mother, wife, daughter, beware how you set temptation before those who are near and dear to you. How many a man has been driven to intemperance, by the first glass presented to him by woman.

Wife, make the home of thy husband a happy resort for him from the cares and troubles of life; let him ever receive from you a cordial welcome—he may be perplexed with many cares and troubles that he would desire to keep from you, fearing it would cause you sorrow and grief—for in so doing, you keep him from resorting to places for company and enjoyment, where the seeds of dissipation and ruin may be sown. [N. Y. Post.

Baptist Statistics. Their Almanac, just published, estimates the Regular Baptist Churches in the United States at 6883; Ordained Ministers, 6571; Licensed Preachers, 1065; Communicants, 655,536; Colleges, 14; Theological Schools, 8; Religious Newspapers, 20; and other Periodicals, 11.

EARLY TIMES IN INDIANA.

Said Major Oudesley as he casually dropped in on us yesterday morning and commenced talking away in his usual quiet, chatty and peculiar manner.

"I'm sick and tired of this artificial way of doing things in these latter days."

"Why so, Major!"

"There is too much parade about every thing that is going on.

I was at a wedding last night----the daughter of an old and most esteemed friend was to be married, and I was so urgently invited that I could'nt help going; there was so much fuss and parade I was perfectly disgusted. I couldn't help comparing the proceedings where a couple was married at Lawrenceburg many years ago, when Indiana formed a great part of the great North Western Territory. At that time the settlement of the emigrants were mostly confined to the rich bottom lands of the water courses. Lawrenceburg was then a small village with a few log cabins. My father was acting magistrate for the district, and very promptly attended to the various duties of that office, in addition to which he was in the habit of doing a good deal of manual labor on his own hook."

"That was when you wasn't big enough to do much, Major!"

"Exactly so, I was a tow-head of some eight or ten years old, when the incident I am about to narrate occurred, but I remember all the particulars as well as though it occurred but yesterday. You see it was dinner time one day in the fall of the year, when the old man being engaged in laying in a supply of wood for the winter, drove up his ox team with a pretty solid load of fuel.

Just then a young and unsophisticated couple entered the village, hand in hand, inquired for the Squire, and were duly directed to the house. The youth was barefoot, and wore a coarse, but clean, tow linen shirt and pants, and rough straw hat of home manufacture. His fair companion was dressed in a blue striped cotton frock, pink cotton apron, fine bonnet, and coarse brogan shoes without any stockings.

These were their wedding dresses, and their severe simplicity and the thorough independence they manifested made an impression upon my mind that will never be effaced."

"We come to get married," said the young man to the old lady, my mother, who was properly busy among the pots and kettles.

"That's very good business," said the old lady, smiling graciously, "though you appear to look rather young, but there's the Squire, just drove up, he'll splice you in less than no time," so out she bolted, to give that important functionary due notice of the business in hand.

"I can't stop 'till I unload this wood, said the old man; "tell them to come out here."

And out they come—the old man was on the top of the cart, and every time he threw off a stick he asked them a question. Before he was fairly unloaded he had the youth's whole story, having ascertained the names, ages and residence of the parties, how long had he known the young woman, if he really loved her, was willing to labor honestly to promote her happiness, &c. The youngster gave simple and satisfactory answers to all the questions propounded.

In the meantime, the old lady, perfectly understanding Dad's way of doing things, had sent me out to say to the people that there was a wedding coming off at the house, and by the time the wood was unloaded, quite a crowd had assembled to witness the ceremony.

"Just jine hands," said he to the young couple. It was done accordingly.

"I'm satisfied with both of ye," continued he, ---"you've a perfect right to get married," and he united 'em in short order.

"As the rafters on this house are jined together, so I jine you—you are man and wife—salute your bride. I don't charge anything for the operation. Whoa haw, Buck, get along, Bright,"—and with an eloquent flourish of his long stick, he started for another load of wood, leaving the newly wedded pair amid the villagers kissing each other with very distinct and particular evidence of satisfaction.

"That was a wedding worth having," said Major Oudesley; "I knew the couple afterwards, and know them yet, for they are both living in a high state of prosperity. And I know their children after them, too, and mighty fine children they are, for one them is at this very time *Governor of the State of Indiana.*

[Cincinnati News.

Geological Facts. Some twenty or thirty feet below the level of the plain around Richmond, Virginia, occurs one of the most remarkable deposits in this country, or in any country. The place in which we have found it most fully developed is where the small brook at the east end and on the north side of Clay street empties into Shockoe Creek. On the bank of that brook will be seen a stratum from ten to fifteen feet thick, which most persons would call white clay; but Prof. W. B. Rogers, of the University, (the State Theologist,) has ascertained that it is made up almost entirely of the skeletons of *animalculae* or *infusoria*—that is, microscopic animals. These skeletons, consisting of silex, are incredibly small, so that each cubic inch of this infusorial earth contains many thousand millions of them: How inconceivably numerous, therefore, must they be, to form a deposite at least ten feet thick and extending many miles over the adjoining country! It has excited great interest among the learned naturalists of Europe as well as of our own country, and henceforth none of them will visit Richmond without searching at once for this deposit. Professor Ehrenberg, of Prussia, the most eminent of living microscopists has examined specimens from this place, and discovered at least one hundred and thirty species (I state from recollection only) of these minutest of animals in them. To discover them in this almost impalpable dust requires a powerful microscope: and doubtless, therefore, many who look at specimens with the naked eye will be very incredulous as to these statements. But they are considered as established facts by the scientific world.

The substance may be distinguished from clay by being much lighter when dry. It is not, indeed, much heavier than magnesia, when pure. In other parts of the world it is sometimes used for polishing powder. From a slight trial, I judge that the Richmond deposit would answer the same purpose.

Beneath the infusorial deposit is a greenish or bluish clay, containing numerous sea-shells, or rather casts and moulds of them, with sharks' teeth, &c; but these, although of deep interest to geologists, will not excite much attention from others.

It can hardly be doubted that, when this region was covered by the ocean, the waters swarmed with microscopic animalculae whose skeletons, as the animals died, dropped to the bottom and in course of ages accumulated prodigiously. But when we recollect how astonishingly fast they multiply, we need not suppose many centuries necessary to produce even this extraordinary thickness. [Christian Watchman.

Rules for Governing Children. 1. Exercise your authority as seldom as possible, and instead of it employ kind persuasion and deliberate reasoning; but when you exercise it make it irresistible.

2. Be careful how you threaten, but never lie. Threaten seldom, but never fail to execute. The parent who is open-mouthed to threaten, and threatens hastily, but is irresolute to punish, and when the child is not subdued by the first threat, repeats it half a dozen times, with a voice of increasing violence, and with many shakes and twitches of the little culprit, will certainly possess no authority.

3. Avoid tones and gestures expressive of agitation for trivial matters, indicative of no depravity, and exhibiting only the heedlessness or forgetfulness of children, or perhaps nothing more than is common to all young animals, a love to use their limbs. In all such cases the tones should be kind and persuasive, rather than authoritative; and even the gravity of authority should be reserved exclusively for cases of disobedience and depravity, or for the prevention of serious evil. A perpetual fretting at children for little things, will inevitably harden their hearts, and totally destroy parental authority and influence. There never was a fretting parent, who often threatened and seldom performed, that had a particle of efficient government.

[E. D. Griffin.

RELIGIOUS READING.

REV. MR. BELLOWS' SERMON.

The Rev. Mr. Bellows preached again last Sabbath at Framingham after a sojourn at Washington of six or seven weeks.

His text was from John i, 5, 12. "He that hath the Son hath life;—he that hath not the Son of God hath not life."

Mr. B. proceeded to show what is life, and what is not life. Eating, drinking, sleeping, and other animal gratifications, are not life to human beings.—Something more is necessary to constitute life. To brute animals these are life. They are satisfied with sensual indulgences—they expect nothing more.

All created beings have a proper sphere assigned them, and they cannot change places. Birds move in one sphere, and fishes in another. Birds cannot live in water, nor can fish live in air above the water. The white bear of the north sleeps on polar ice; and the camel luxuriates in sandy deserts.—Neither can exchange places with the other. The interstices of rocks are full of animal life, and all descriptions of matter are adapted to sustain animal existence,—to shelter and to feed animated creation.

Man's animal frame is sustained in a manner similar to the sustentation of brutes. His powers of digestion and secretion are wonderful, and philosophers contend that all diseases may be avoided by due attention to the proper wants of the body.—Anatomy shows that every part of his animal frame is admirably formed to sustain animal life.

But this is not the life of the gospel. This is not the life that the text requires—that Christ brought to light. "He that hath not the Son of God hath not life." The doctrines of Christ, and they only, are life. Christ says, "He that believeth on me hath life."

Animal life is sustained in various forms. But rational beings have a higher object than the gratification of animal propensities. What is life to a man in chains? Can one who has not freedom be said to live? Man has ever been in quest of something beyond animal life. The ancient philosophers had their TO KALON—*their supreme, or ultimate good*—on their tongues. Some worshipped, as Paul told them, "they knew not what."

But he only who hath the Son hath life. The doctrines of the Son are the only safe doctrines for immortal beings. The Son points the way to eternal life, and they that believe on the Son shall have eternal life.

The above is but a meagre sketch of the discourse, as no notes could be taken where the reporter sat.

CHRIST'S CHARACTER.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ULLMAN.

The events of Christ's life give the impression that he had the greatest calmness, clearness of mind, and discretion, united with the living, deep enthusiasm. It is not the vehement strain, the flaming spirit of Isaiah and Ezekiel, that distinguishes him; not the legislative, and sometimes violent energy of Moses; his whole nature is serenity and peace; and the blazing, consuming fire of the old prophets, changing itself in him into a soft, creative breathing of the spirit, into an uninterrupted consecration, of the soul to God. In the spiritual atmosphere to which others are raised only in the hours of their special consecration, he walks as in his appropriate element of life. As the sun in a clear firmament, so he, still and sure, travels on in his safe path, and never deviates, dispensing light and life. His action is full of love, without effervescence of feeling, without vehemence and passion. He does nothing indiscreet and aimless; whatever he begins is securely finished, and accomplishes its design. Even when with holy reluctance, he comes to reprove in word or deed, it is no irritated personal feeling that vents itself, but it is always the indignation of love; holy, free from all selfish aim, hating the vice, but yet, in the vicious, loving the man who is still susceptible of improvement. And in all this, he never oversteps the bounds of moderation.

Jesus is soft and mild; he seeks above all, the lowly, the helpless, the despised; and of his own free will lets himself down to the lowest degradation, and the most ignominious suffering: but from under the veil of poverty and distress which covers him, there shines forth in every situation of his life, a high, kingly spirit. He possessed that talent for government, that commanding power, by means of which great minds are always and entirely their own masters; by which they know, in the most embarrassing situations, and with the composure of one free from doubt, just what is right and fit to be done, and by which they hold a sway over other minds that is like enchantment. With this dignity, this kingly mien, sealed by his spiritual greatness, did the same Jesus who had not where to lay his head, move among his friends, and present himself before his foes. "His deed was decisive as his word, his word as his deed." Where his enemies sought to lay snares for him, he rent asunder the snares, and with his superior power of mind, repelled all attacks, until himself was convinced that his hour had come. Not seldom did he shame his enemies by bare silence; a silence which was then most effective, when, in calm consciousness of innocence, he stood before the Sanhedrim as they were burning with revenge. But nothing exceeds the dignity with which Jesus bore testimony of himself, in the face of the secular governor and judge. "I am a king; for this end I was born, and had come into the world, that I may testify to the truth; whoso is of the truth, heareth my voice." How all other greatness fades away before the consciousness of such elevation! And what word of sage, hero, or any of the greatest or mightiest men, can for inward majesty, be placed by the side of this, "I am a king, for this end have I come into the world, that I may testify to the truth!"

HUMAN LIFE.

BY BISHOP MORRIS.

This life is a compound of good and evil, pleasure and pain, toil and rest, strength and weakness, joy and sorrow, hope and disappointment. On one hand before we are ushered into being, a universe is prepared for our reception and accommodation, which affords us aliment pleasant to the taste, crystal streams to quench our thirst, the balmy air to inhale, the sun to light up the path of our earthly pilgrimage, the sweet melody of nature to enliven our feelings, and many kind friends to sympathize with us in all our troubles. On the other hand, the day we begin to live we begin to suffer, and, in one sense, to die. From infancy we are the subjects of pain, sickness, vexation, anguish, and revenge, till exhausted nature sinks beneath the accumulated weight of evils, or till some of the multiplied thousands of diseases to which humanity is heir, bring us down to the house prepared for all the living.

It is well for us that, when we commence the journey of life, we are ignorant of what lies before us; for if we could then foresee all the plans, failures, treacheries, and losses, which come up in after life, that sight would so overwhelm us, as to paralyze all our efforts, and blast all our prospects. By a wise arrangement of Providence, we know not what a day may bring forth. The history of life is learned as it transpires. In the mean time, hope is buoyant, and, though often disappointed, it is among the last of all our friends that forsake us. When the winds of adversity howl around and threaten to overwhelm us, hope reaches within the veil of safety, and like the mariner's anchor, is the most useful in a storm. When poverty blights our earthly possessions, or disease invades our domestic circles, and is permitted to spread the winter of death around us, Hope, like a smiling evergreen, rears its lovely form before the vision of our desolate hearts. Thus we are borne onward through the changing scenes of mortal life.

In contemplating human life, there is, perhaps, nothing which strikes us more forcibly, or admonishes us more frequently, than the thought of its brevity. After breathing for half a century, then reviewing the past, life appears as a dream when one awakes from his night slumbers; and should fifty per cent. be yet added to the years of his life, he would be but a breathing mass of physical and mental weakness, tottering on the verge of time, ready to launch on the dark ocean of death. And is our race so nearly run? and are we so little concerned about the end of it? Again: how many millions of our race, who came into being after we did, have gone to the spirit land! Neither childhood, youth, nor manhood has any security against the shafts of Death. Of the nine hundred millions of human beings now upon earth, as nearly as can be calculated, there is one birth and one death per second, on an average. And the children of men going into eternity at the rate of sixty per minute, or three thousand six hundred per hour, or eighty-six thousand four hundred per day, or nine hundred millions per one generation of thirty years? and is not our time at hand? Though the patriarchs lived for centuries, the life of man has, ever since their day, been gradually growing shorter, as he increases in the luxuries of civilized society.

In the days of the Psalmist, the years of his life were reduced to threescore and ten, and, perhaps, now would scarcely average thirty years. How truly it is said, "Man that is born of woman, is of few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth, also, as a shadow, and continueth not!" In view of all which, it follows, to consider our latter end, so as to prepare for it, is wisdom, and to neglect it is madness.

Dying is truly a solemn event, but living is still much more so, when properly considered. For every act of life we are accountable to the great author of our being; but for the pains of death we are not accountable. It is not in death, but while living, that we adopt our principles, form our characters, and take our coloring for eternity. When a man dies in the order of Providence, he is not held responsible for the time, place, or circumstance of his dissolution; but, let it be remembered that the King of kings and Lord of lords has said, "For every idle word that man shall speak, he shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." Every day that we live we are laying up a good foundation against the day of wrath, and the revelations of the righteous judgments of God.

STORIES FOR CHILDREN.

AN OLD MAN'S REMINISCENCE.

I had quarrelled with my little brother Willie, who had not quite passed his sixth year. I was only two years his senior, and he was the only being I loved. Willie was a frail and affectionate little fellow, not meant to struggle long through this dark and weary existence. The little golden locks fell upon his slender and beautiful neck, and his large blue eyes wore a soft and confiding expression, which called forth irresistibly your love and protection. I went to the corner of the garden, and continued building a house we had begun together. The evening was fast coming on, and I still required about a dozen bricks to finish it; I therefore stalked up to one, which, after great trouble he had just completed, and pulled down part of the walls for that purpose. The little fellow could not bear it, and snatched them back from me. I, in a rage, struck him violently on the breast, and he fell to the ground.

In a short time he recovered his breath, and said:—

"Jamie, tell Annie to come and carry me in, I cannot walk; my breast is very sore."

I slunk quietly in at the back of the house. In a few moments I heard a low and mournful whisper go through the dwelling; my little Willie had broken a blood-vessel. The next evening about sunset, I went to the door of the room where he lay, and as I looked in, he beckoned me to him. The setting sun fell upon his golden hair, and as he reclined upon the snowy pillow, methought he seemed like a little angel floating on a fleecy cloud.

I crept up slowly to the side of the bed, and hid the little hand which lay upon the coverlid, within my own hand.

"Jamie," said he, "Jamie, I am going to die."

I hid my face beneath the bed-clothes, and sobbed aloud.

"Don't cry," said the little fellow, "you know I love you dearly; come, Jamie, let me play with your hand again, as I used to when we sat together on the little grass plat in the warm sunshine, and don't cry, my dear little Jamie. You will be kind to my little pussy, when I am gone, and fill his saucer with new milk, won't you, brother?"

Pussy lifted up her head, as she heard her name, and purring, smoothed her sleek and glossy coat against the pallid face of the young sufferer as though to thank him for his kind remembrance.

"I am going to heaven," he continued, "and that is a happy place, you know, for God, our Father, whom we say our prayers to every night, lives there, and you know how often we have wanted to see him, Jamie; and there is Jesus whom we love so much, and who loves little children, too, so dearly; he will be there, and he will carry me to his Father, for he will be like a big brother, and take care of me, you know, Jamie. And then there is little Harry Bentley, he is gone to heaven, too, and I shall see him there, and we will have two little wings, and a little golden music-book between us, but we will leave a corner for you, Jamie, so that when you come, we will all bow down together before the throne of God, our Father, and sing his glory for ever and ever."

The little fellow lifted up his bright blue eyes to heaven, and his countenance seemed to grow brighter and brighter; I gazed upon his face for some minutes in silent anguish; and as I gazed, his face appeared to wax brighter, and yet more bright; a smile still lingered upon his parted lips, and his little soul winged its flight to a sure and glorious eternity.

And now, when the hurricane of riotous and irresistible passion sweeps over my soul, tearing down all distinctions of right or wrong, and dethroning reason, their cherub voices seem to come, wafted on the gale; and as these two little angel forms, with their little golden music-book, and my empty and unworthy conduct, rise up, as it were, in a vision before me, my passion vanishes, my frame shudders, and I burst into tears. [Halifax Times

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Fatal Accident. As the train from Springfield for Cabotville and Chicopee Falls, was turning off at the junction, on Saturday last, to go to the village, it run over and killed Mr. Russell Searle of Southampton, who attempted to cross the track just as the cars come along. He was waiting to take the three o'clock train for Northampton, on his way home, and it is supposed thought this was that train, and so was hurrying along the Cabot track to meet it at the depot. He was about thirty-five years of age, and has left a family. [Springfield Republican.

The Honest Way of Doing Business. The sedate Turk is a man of few words, and seldom utters more than is strictly necessary. He sets his goods before you, names their price, and leaves you to do as you please about buying. You need not think of offering him a lower bidding; he will not abate a para, and the only reply he will make will be to take back the article in question and return it to its place.

Buried Alive. A man named John Schellenger, who is said to have a family residing at Portland, Me., was buried alive at Big Rock, Kendall county, Ill., on the 11th inst. He was digging a well, and the sides which were composed of loose sand and gravel, and were not curbed, caved in, and he was buried seven or eight feet above his head. He was taken out dead eight hours afterwards.

A Jew shop-keeper was fined 40s., at the London Post Office for not having his *Christian* and surname on his door.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ Counterfeit 1, 2 and $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins's stereotype plate.

MAINE.

Agricultural, at Brewer, Me.		closed
Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor.		closed
Bangor Bank		closed.
Bath Bank	closed	worthless.
Castine Bank	broke	worthless.
Citizens' Bank, Augusta		closed.
Calais Bank		.. @ 6 pr ct. dis
City Bank, Portland		charter expired
Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro'		worthless.
Exchange, Portland		char. expired
Frankfort Bank		worthless.
Globe Bank, Bangor		worthless.
Georgia Lumber Co., Portland		worthless.
Hallowell and Augusta		worthless.
Kennebec Bank, Hallowell		worthless.
Kennebunk Bank	closed	worthless.
Lafayette Bank, Bangor		char. expired
Maine Bank	charter surrendered	2 @ .. pr ct. dis
Mercantile, Bangor		3 @ .. " "
Oldtown, Orono		worthless.
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg		fraud.
Passamaquoddy, Eastport		worthless.
People's Bank, Bangor	closed	no sale.
Penobscot Bank, Bangor		no sale.
Portland Bank	charter surrendered	closed.
Stillwater Canal, Orono	broke	worthless.
St. Croix, Calais		worthless
Union, Brunswick	closed	no sale.
Washington County, Calais		worthless.
Westbrook Bank		.. @ 2 pr ct. dis
Waterville Bank	closed	no sale.
Wiscasset Bank		no sale.
Winthrop Bank	closed	no sale.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord Bank		closed.
Claremont Bank	charter expired	worthless
Connecticut River Bank, Charlestown		redeemed.
Exeter Bank	charter expired	closed.
Farmers', Amherst	charter expired	closed.
Grafton Bank, Haverhill	closed	5 @ 10 pr ct. dis
Hillsborough Bank		worthless.
New Hampshire, Portsmouth	ch. expired	redeemed
Portsmouth Bank	charter expired	redeemed
Strafford, Dover	charter expired	redeemed
Wolfborough Bank		worthless.

VERMONT.

Agricultural Bank, Troy		fraud.
Bennington Bank		worthless
Commercial Bank, Poultney		fraud.
Essex, Guildhall		worthless.
Green Mountain Bank		fraud.
Jefferson Banking Company		fraud.
Orange County, Bank of, at Chelsea	closed	redeemed.
St Albans, Bank of.		.. @ 2 pr ct. dis
Windsor, at Windsor		closed.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport Manuf. Co.		fraud.
Derby Bank	failed	worthless.
Eagle, New Haven	failed	worthless.
Housatonic R R Co. Bridgeport	closed	10 @ 15 pr ct. dis

MASSACHUSETTS.

American, Boston		closed.
Amherst Bank	charter surrendered	no sale.
Berkshire Bank, Pittsfield		closed.
Charlestown Bank	charter surrendered	redeemed at Suffolk.
Chelsea, at Chelsea		closed.
Commercial, Boston	charter annulled	closed.
Commonwealth Bank, Boston		closed.
Cohannet Bank, Taunton		.. @ 5 pr ct. dis
Duxbury Bank	charter surrendered	redeemed.
Essex Bank, Salem		closed.
E. Bridgewater Bank,	ch. sur.	redeemed.
Farmers' and Mec's', So. Adams		worthless.
Farmers', Belchertown		worthless.
Franklin, Boston		closed.
Fulton, or Winnisimet Bank, Boston		worthless.
General Interest, Bank of, Salem,	ch. sur.	redeemed.
Hampshire, Northampton		closed.
Hancock, Boston	charter expired	closed.
Ipswich, at Ipswich	charter surrendered	redeemed.
Kilby, Boston		closed.
Lafayette, Boston		closed.
Manufacturer's and Mechanics, Nantucket,		.. a 50
Mendon, at Mendon		closed.
Middlesex, Cambridge		.. @ 3 pr ct. dis
Middling Interest, Boston	failed	5 @ .. pr ct. dis
Nahant, Lynn		closed.
Newburyport, at Newburyport		worthless.
Norfolk, Roxbury	charter surrendered	no sale.
Oriental, Boston	charter annulled	no sale.
Phœnix Bank, Charlestown		45 @ 50 pr ct. dis
Phœnix, Nantucket		closed.
Roxbury, at Roxbury	charter annulled	worthless.
Sutton, Wilkinsonville		closed.
South Bank, Boston	charter surrendered	redeemed.
Winthrop, Roxbury	charter surrendered	redeemed.

RHODE ISLAND.

Burrillville Bank	failed	worthless.
Eagle, at Newport		fraud.
Farmers' Exchange, Gloucester		worthless
Farmers' and Mechanic's, Pawtucket		worthless.
Franklin Bank, Providence		fraud.
Mount Hope, Bristol	closed	redeemed.
Providence County Bank		5 @ .. pr ct. dis
Globe Bank, Smithfield		.. @ .. par
Pascoag Bank, at Pascoag Village		.. @ 10 pr ct. dis
R. I. Agricultural Bank, Johnston		closing.
Scituate Bank		not in operat'n

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York	par @ 1-10	per ct dis
" " Albany	¼ @ ..	do. do.
" " Philadelphia	¼ @ ½	do. do.
" " Baltimore	¼ @ ½	do. do.
" " Norfolk	1½ @ 1¾	do. do.
" " New Orleans	2 @ ..	do. do.
" " St. Louis	2½ @ 3	do. do.
Exchange on England	8 @ 8½	prem.
Spanish Doubloons	$16. 12½ @ 16.28	
Mexican do.	$15.60 @ 15.75	
American Gold	½ @ ¾	prem.
Dollars—Spanish	4 @ 5	do.
Mexican	4 a 1	do.

OFFENDERS AND DEFENDERS.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following amusing account of the examination of two juvenile Jemmy Twichers, before Recorder Gonares. They rejoiced in the names of James Johnson and Joseph Brown, and were accused of abstracting cakes from a coffee stand in the market:—

"What do you say to this charge?" said the Recorder to them.

"Vy, ve says not guilty, of course," said Johnson; "no one aint bound to criminate himself."

"Yes, but you were seen taking the bread by the negro," said the Recorder.

"A negro aint no witness against a white boy, so how you can fix it," said Brown.

"And besides," said Johnson, "cakes aint bread no more nor fleas aint lobsters—so there can't be no indictment found for stealing it."

Recorder—"But another person than the negro woman saw you take the cakes; the Commissary himself saw you do it."

Brown—"Vell, vot of it; it warnt no burglary, 'cause it was done in daylight, and there warnt no lock broken."

Johnson—"Yes, and I should like to ask the gem'an as how he knows, 'spose we did take them, but that we meant to pay for them. It is not every one what takes things on credit as can be prosecuted for larceny—not by a long shot."

Recorder—"Both of you seem to have considerable experience, young as you are, in the rules of court and criminal practice—have you ever been up before a court before?"

Johnson—"We is not bound to answer that 'ere question, 'cause our 'kracters haint been impeached."

Brown [aside to Johnson]—"Right, Jim, mum's the word—'kracter—guess we aint quite so green as he takes us to be."

Recorder—"Well, I shall send both of you to the Work house for thirty days; you are evidently too idle, too vicious, and I may add too cunning, to be permitted to go at large."

Johnson—"We calls for a trial by jury, your honor, and a speedy trial at that. The constitution guaranties it to every 'Merican citizen, and we aint agoin to be chizzled out of it, no how."

Recorder—"At all events, I will send you to the Work house for the present. I wish to see if I cannot learn something more about you."

Johnson—[as the officer took them out of Court]—"Vell, then, I'm blowed if we don't get out on a "haby corpy."

The unanimous opinion of all in Court who witnessed this "forensic" display was, that Masters Johnson and Brown are a most promising pair of youths, and most probably destined, in the course of human events, to add to the productive industry of the State by a residence for a fixed term in Baton Rouge.

Fair Distribution. An honest industrious peasant in Picardy, being observed to purchase weekly five loaves, was asked what occasion he could possibly have for so much bread.

"One," replied the honest fellow, "I take myself, one I throw away, one I return, and the other two I lend."

"How do you make that out?" said his neighbor.

"Why," returned the farmer, "the one which I take myself, is for mine own use; the second, which I throw away, is for my mother-in-law; the loaf I return is for my father; and the other two, which I lend, are those with which I keep my two children, in hopes that they will one day return them to me."

A Flatterer having called the attention of Cromwell, as he was passing near Tyburn, to the multitude of people that thronged about him, and exclaimed:

"See what a concourse attends your triumph!"

The protector replied with a smile:

"There would be a much greater one if I were going to be hanged."

"Bob, is that dog of yours a pointer?"

"No, he is half-hunter and half-setter. He hunts for bones when he is hungry, and sits by the stove when is satisfied."

When Foote was one day lamenting his growing old, a pert young fellow asked him what he would give to be as young as he was. "I would consent," said Foote, "to be as foolish."

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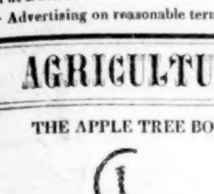
THE APPLE TREE BO



This is the true portrait of the f
eggs on the body of the apple tree,
locust, and the white ash; and the ti
her eggs is about the first of July.
We have repeatedly exhibited th
readers within the last five years,
them when and where she lays her
look, how long they are in hatching,
look, how they enter the tree, how
in it, and where they emerge from
forth a perfect insect, in the form th
head of our article.
But "line upon line—precept upo
a little and there a little" are neces
orchardists and farmers to look into
they ought. They have found their
ing, and they presumed it was
heaven; they have seen the leaves
drop, and they have ascribed it to a
wood and bark, as if a strict attent
ways observed by *trees*, will not in
vers, dyspepsia and all the diseases
to. We are not believers in the d
We have varieties of insects and gr
be discovered by the naked eye;
philosophical to *presume* the existen
to presume that diseases, of which
ing, are preying on innocent orchard
ways particular in regard to the alim
take to sustain life.
The eggs of this fly are unusually
brown, and about the size of a b
They are most commonly deposited
the tree, close to the surface of the
fly prefers to lay her eggs on trees th
ed with grass and weeds, where her
ter protected from the sun, the sto
other voracious animated beings, th
be in open, cultivated orchards. I
and sheltered situations the bark o
moist and tender, and the young wh
more easily than in bark constantly
weather.
In regard to the best method of
eggs, or the young worms that co
there may be some difference of
those who have attended closely
We have urgently recommended a
lie before hatching, or at least before
bury itself under the bark. This sho
in July; and as the whole trunk nee
for this particular purpose, a swab
fifty trees near the roots, where the
Leached or unleached ashes, pla
trunks, are an effectual relief from t
it is probable that fine sand, or sand
stifle the young worms and prevent a
progress into the body of the tree; f
boring, must have air, and room too
chips that she cuts with her auger te
Sand piled around the trunk of
is surrounded with grass or weeds,
tendency to prevent any deposit of e
and we have before intimated to ou
that some of them would try the e
of sand, or of sandy loam, around
side of walls, or in grass lands.

BLASTS FROM BARBERRY

Some of our agricultural papers
to prove that these bushes are not
glish grain. But as there has been
lished in former years to prove its
farmers will wish to see more tha
three cases to the contrary before t
satisfied that all the previous evid
berry bushes is to be set aside.
We have never been troubled w
bushes in our own fields, and hav
surmountable prejudices against th
seen evidence enough to satisfy ou
berry bushes are injurious to the E
As nothing is admitted now-a-d
dence, the friends of the barberry
proof of its guilt; but as the bus
the ban for a century past, it belo
cates in defence of the bush to pro
The doctrine of criminal courts w
apply, for if one bush has most cle
guilty, we are not bound to presum
of the same kind innocent until pro
cannot spare time to try each o
courts do; and we see no need of i
In numerous instances these b
found in grain fields, with the grain
blasted; while in other parts of t
grain was good. So we have inst
grain was blasted on one side only
the leeward side—after a constant
three days. And we have instanc
a little variation of the wind the b
the barberry bush could be traced i
narrow near the bush, and exte
greater distance—giving every in
effluvia, the flowers, the pollen, or
ter, had been wafted from the bush
caused it to blast.
Now all the evidence that is pro
fenders of the barberry bush is of
character. They show that in ce
bushes have had no deleterious e
all be true. Few pretend to kno
sive bush operates on grain. Pois
municated in a particular state o
the grain. An easterly wind may
waft the deleterious matter. High
saddy counteract any bad influence
that the absence of winds at a cer
growth of the bush, or of the g
reason why it escapes in some sea
It is not prudent for farmers to